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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Denmark	2D.Kr.	Morocco	1.20 Dh.
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France	1.00 Fr.	Norway	2 N.Kr.
Germany	1.00 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	7½ P	Spain	15 Ptas.
Greece	10 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.00	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
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** PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1971 Established 1887

Indians Gain in East Pakistan, Both Sides in Thrusts in West

Associated Press

E—As dusk fell and dust rose, motorized forces of the Indian Army the recently captured town of Darsava in East Pakistan yesterday.

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Dec. 5 (WP).
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meeting, Mr. Sadat said he pledged to send Soviet surface-to-air missile crews in Egypt home "after the first phase of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai" Peninsula.

Mr. Sadat said he also promised to restore full diplomatic relations with the United States after the Israelis pulled back under the first phase. He said he told Mr. Rogers that with the canal reopened, "a real momentum for peace would be underway."

Mr. Rogers subsequently left for Israel for talks with Premier Golda Meir. Mr. Sisco was dispatched to Cairo to bring Mr. Sadat up to date on the results

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

'Worst Ever' Bombing Kills 16 in Belfast Pub

BELFAST, Dec. 5 (UPI).—British soldiers today pulled the 16th body from the rubble of a Catholic pub destroyed in a bomb blast last night. An army spokesman called the bombing "the worst Ulster has seen."

Four of the victims were under 17 years of age, the army said, including a 13-year-old boy and 11-year-old Philippina McGurk, daughter of the landlord of the bombed McGurk's Bar in North Queen Street in the Catholic New Lodge Road area. Phyllis McGurk, the bar owner's wife, died. Patsy McGurk, the owner, and three of his sons suffered minor injuries. Nine other persons were injured.

"There have been many more powerful explosions," an army official said of the blast that leveled the crowded pub at 8:40 p.m. "But this is the worst tragedy Ulster has seen in years, maybe ever."

Hypothesis on IRA

Police sources said they were investigating the possibility the pub was being used as a "letter box" by Irish Republican Army extremists. The bomb may have been left for someone else to pick up and instead went off unexpectedly, they said. One senior police officer said a well-known IRA member was among those killed.

In Dublin, however, spokesmen for IRA factions denied responsibility for the incident. One blamed Protestants. The bar was a well-known IRA hangout.

Fire swept through the collapsed masonry and splintered beams of the pub after the explosion and eight persons, including an army major and two policemen, were injured in shooting incidents outside.

The deaths brought to 151 the number killed this year in fighting between Northern Ireland's majority Protestants, minority Catholics, British troops and the IRA.

Twenty persons were killed last year and 13 in 1969, when the sectarian troubles began.

Nearly 100 residents, some wiping away tears with woolen mittens and scarves, looked on silently today as the troops, using a bulldozer, pushed and scrabbled at rubble that held mud-spattered boxes of Christmas cards and a torn family Bible of the McGurks.

"It's going to take at least another day before we know if we've found everyone," one soldier said, adjusting a floodlight.

Angry crowds of Catholics and Protestants moved toward each other tonight and began hurling rocks. More troops were rushed in to separate them.

In a similar confrontation after the bombing last night, shots from across the street felled Maj.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

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The traffic agreement was successfully completed yesterday by negotiators Egon Bahr of West Germany and Michael Kohl of East Germany.

But Mr. Ahlers said it would not be initialed until the accord on the visits is also completed.

No Date Decided

The negotiators on visits, Ulrich Mueller of West Berlin and East German State Secretary Guenter Kohrt, broke off yesterday without setting a date for the next meeting. Observers expected it to be tomorrow.

East Germany is insisting on advance notice of visits because of apparent fears that its border control administration would not be able to cope with a large influx. A requirement for permits in advance would allow East Germany to control the number of daily visitors.

The four-power accord says that West Berliners must be put on the same footing as West Germans, who can now visit East Berlin without advance notice.

China Urges UN Council Blame India

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 5 (UPI).—China, in its first demand for UN action, asked the Security Council today to condemn India for invading East Pakistan to set up an independent Bengali state of Bangla Desh.

The council met at 5:56 p.m.

The Chinese demand was contained in a resolution submitted to the Security Council by Ambassador Huang Hua. It was the *first resolution sponsored by Peking*—which was the measure's sole sponsor—since it took its seat here Oct. 25.

Among a spate of resolutions piling up before the council, which delayed an extraordinary Sunday meeting so that its members could try to work out agreement on a measure that might gain unanimity, it was the first to call for "condemnation" of either side.

U.S. Ambassador George Bush said his delegation had no immediate position on the Chinese resolution.

But he told newsmen in a corridor interview that the "lowest common denominator" for any resolution hoping for U.S. support would be a call for a cease-fire and withdrawal of both Indian and Pakistani troops.

Both were included in the Chinese resolution.

The Soviet Union blocked the start of the council meeting, originally scheduled for 2:30 p.m., by adamantly refusing to accept any call on the Indians for a cease-fire. The Soviet delegation held to its own resolution putting the entire blame for the conflict on Pakistan.

At 1:30 a.m. today the Soviet Union used its 106th veto since 1945 and blocked a U.S. cease-fire-and-withdrawal resolution earlier today. The American measure also called for aid to an estimated 10 million East Pakistan refugees.

The Chinese resolution, in addition to demanding immediate and unconditional cease-fire and withdrawal of troops by both India and Pakistan and urging support for the Pakistani "just struggle to resist Indian aggres-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Paris, Bonn to 'Coordinate' Positions on Talks With Nixon

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Dec. 5 (IHT).—French and German leaders yesterday hinted that they had worked *toward re-establishing* the delicate balance between the mark and franc, and said that they would "coordinate" their positions in meetings later this month with the United States.

This "coordination" was interpreted to mean that French President Georges Pompidou would be speaking for both countries when he meets President Nixon Dec. 13 and 14 in the Azores—just three days before the Group of Ten meeting in Washington.

Spokesmen for West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, who will meet Mr. Nixon in Florida Dec. 28-29, and Mr. Pompidou indicated that the two leaders were finally able to at least partly patch up the monetary differences *that have set the two* nations apart since spring.

Mr. Pompidou and Mr. Brandt also agreed that as soon as a new Western monetary accord was reached, countries in the enlarged Common Market should resume the currently abandoned march toward European economic and monetary union.

The spokesmen said that both men agreed that a European summit meeting among leaders of the enlarged Common Market should be held next year to "fix the aims of European unification."

To all appearances, the two-day special summit asked for by Mr. Brandt ended successfully. A *joint statement* was read by spokesmen, expressing both men's satisfaction at the progress made during last week's Rome Group of Ten meeting, and calling for a quick agreement establishing "realistic rates of exchange based on fixed parities."

The two men agreed that these new fixed parities should be accompanied by the lifting of the

UPI.

Willy Brandt in Paris.

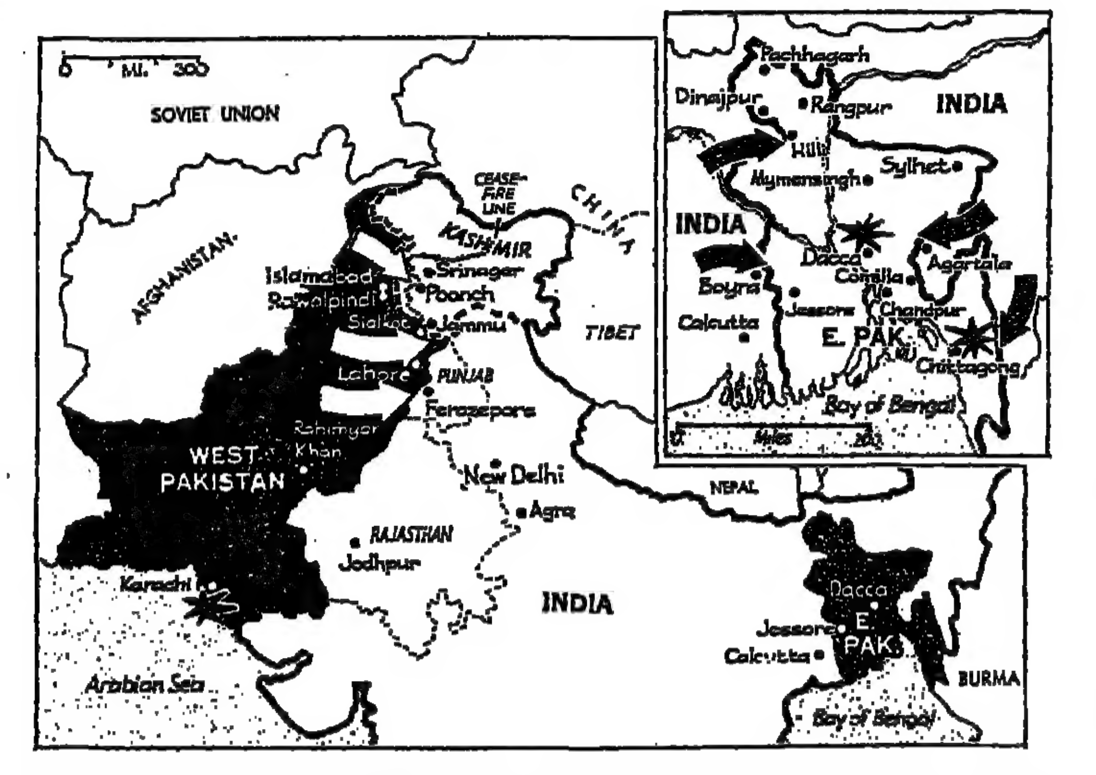
protectionist trade measures applied by the United States since Aug. 15.

As expected, neither German spokesman Conrad Ahlers nor French spokesman Denis Baudoin gave out any figures. "Certain figures were evoked," said Mr. Baudoin, "as hypotheses, but without reaching any conclusions."

It seemed likely to most observers, however, that the two men did reach some hypothetical conclusions, based on a hypothetical devaluation of the dollar. It is now widely believed that the dollar will be devalued somewhere between 5 and 8 percent, and it must be decided how much to move the franc and mark in the final shuffle.

In any case, it is obvious that the German float will soon be over. It is now estimated that over the past two years—in the course of one mark revaluation, one franc devaluation and the German float—the franc has gained a 30 percent advantage

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Black arrows on inset map indicate areas where Indian troops were said to be driving into East Pakistan. Bomb bursts mark some of the targets reportedly attacked by Indian planes. White arrows point to areas where Pakistani attacks were reported.

Reduction in Aid Hinted

U.S. Denounces New Delhi's Policy

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (WP).—Strongly denouncing the Indian government for triggering the present war in Asia, a senior State Department official hinted yesterday that the United States might reduce its economic aid to India.

The unusually outspoken State Department declaration, clearly timed to coincide with the Nixon administration's call for the UN Security Council to deal with the war, stated that "India bears the major responsibility for the broader hostilities" that have erupted since the crisis took shape last spring.

The U.S. official, who declined to be identified, conceded that Pakistan was originally to blame for the current conflict because of its repression in East Pakistan. He asserted, however, that Indian policy since then "has led to the perpetuation of the crisis, a deepening of the crisis."

[UPI reported from New Delhi today that India had expressed "shock" and "surprise" at the official American attitude equating India and Pakistan in their border war.

[Indian Foreign Secretary T.N. Kaul told a news conference that he would summon U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Keating tomorrow to formally express India's views. "We are shocked and surprised the United States should ignore the root cause of the problem, that they should put the cart before the horse in suggesting a cease-fire before the basic problem is solved," Mr. Kaul said.]

Official U.S. sources said that economic assistance to India is "under active review on a day-to-day basis." Total American aid to India for the current fiscal year is nearly $500 million. The portion under review, earmarked for development, is $225 million.

Meanwhile, in Key Biscayne, Fla., White House spokesman Ron Ziegler partially echoed the State Department's denunciation of India. Telling reporters that the administration viewed the conflict with "dismay," Mr. Ziegler said that "India has launched an extensive movement of forces into East Pakistan."

"When you take into account the human problems that exist in the area," Mr. Ziegler said, "it is difficult for the Americans to understand a resort to force."

Mr. Ziegler sidestepped questions about Pakistani bombings of Indian territory, however, saying that the White House was concerned about "the entire situation."

The State Department and White House statements were both expressed in coordination with a call by Secretary of State William P. Rogers for an "urgent meeting" of the UN Security Council.

Mr. Rogers said that the United States had recourse to the Security Council because of developments that "increase the risk of even broader hostilities between India and Pakistan." He voiced the hope that the council could help bring about a cease-fire, withdrawal of forces and an "amelioration of the present threat to international peace and security."

Mr. Rogers canceled his departure on a visit to Iceland today because of the Indian-Pakistani conflict.

John N. Irwin 2d, under secretary of state, has flown to Paris to conduct the meeting of U.S. chiefs of mission in Europe be-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Pontiff Fears Wider War

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 5 (AP).—Pope Paul VI said today that there was a "shocking peril" that international alliances might bring other nations and terrible arms into the India-Pakistan war.

The Pope warned that even peacemaking efforts might "degenerate into coalitions of peoples and interests, which are ferocious enemies of each other."

The Pontiff, in his midday address to the crowd in St. Peter's Square, did not refer specifically to India's treaty with the Soviet Union or Pakistan's relations with China.

Russia Lays War to Pakistan, Warns Against Intervention

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Dec. 5 (NYT).—The Soviet Union, asserting that its security interests were affected by the India-Pakistan war, today warned Pakistani leaders that they were assuming "grave responsibility" by pursuing the "dangerous course" of conflict with India.

The Kremlin, which signed a treaty of friendship with India last Aug. 9 and has sent large new arms shipments to New Delhi within the last month, also cautioned all other governments not to intervene in the war in any way.

In a statement issued through Tass, the Soviet news agency, Moscow asserted its belief that "the governments of all countries should refrain from steps signifying in one way or another their involvement in the conflict and leading to a further aggravation of the situation on the Indian subcontinent.

This comment, coinciding with a sharp new ideological attack on Peking today, was seen as intended primarily at dissuading China from any potential involvement, especially a repetition of the Chinese attacks on India in 1962. It was issued only hours after a British press report quoted Chinese Premier Chou En-lai as having said that, in the event of war, Peking would firmly support Pakistan.

No Intervention Seen

There were no indications, however, that the Russians themselves were about to intervene despite the language of their friendship treaty with New Delhi, which calls for the two powers, in the event of attack, to "immediately enter into mutual consultations in order to remove *such a threat and to take* appropriate effective measures to insure peace and the security of their countries."

With Premier Alexei N. Kosygin continuing his trip to Scandinavia and Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party leader, arriving today in Poland for a party congress there, Moscow seemed not unduly worried for the time being that the war would spread beyond India and Pakistan.

In keeping with Soviet diplomatic strategy at the United Nations, the Soviet statement hoped for "the speediest ending of the bloodshed" but notably refrained from any call for a cease-fire until the political issues in East Pakistan were satisfactorily settled. It took sharp issue with the positions of Washington and Peking, which have blamed India. Moscow held Pakistani repression of Bengalis in East Pakistan at fault.

Moreover, Tass reports of the UN debate on the Indo-Pakistani

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

India Vows Independent Bangla Desh

From Wire Dispatches

NEW DELHI, Dec. 5.—After 72 hours of widespread fighting, in a war not yet formally declared by either side, India appeared tonight to be making strong gains in East Pakistan, while both India and Pakistan were making advances in West Pakistan-Indian border areas.

India has dual avowed aims in this third war between the two states since their independence from Britain in 1947: creation of an independent state of Bangla Desh (Bengal nation) in Pakistan's eastern province, and territorial expansion for India in Kashmir, the disputed territory that provoked a war in 1948 and a 22-day war in 1965.

There were conflicting reports on this first weekend of the new war.

India claimed total air supremacy over East Pakistan and said a body of its troops was marching for Dacca, the provincial capital and Pakistan's third largest city, after capturing two important rail junctions, Akhaura and Laksahm.

India also said it had sent a flotilla of its small navy into Karachi's harbor, where the Indian craft sank a destroyer, a destroyer-escort and a freighter of the Pakistanis and bombarded Pakistani naval headquarters on shore.

New Delhi reported that its navy attacked a Pakistani submarine in the Bay of Bengal and that large oil slicks rising to the surface indicated that it had been sunk.

In the west, India said its troops had advanced 16 miles into territory formerly controlled by Pakistan, capturing Gadra town, 150 miles from Hyderabad.

It said its air force was continuing bombing strikes throughout West Pakistan. Observers said India's war strategy would be to gain air supremacy before letting the war's emphasis devolve to ground fighting. An Indian spokesman said that, despite the advance on Gadra town, India's ground efforts were now mainly defensive in the west, where Pakistan has most of its troops.

Pakistan said that its troops from its western province had made strong progress in invading land formerly controlled by India, near Poonch and Jammu in India's Kashmir State, and in the Punjab region east of the Pakistani city of Lahore. Pakistan said there was fighting all along the Kashmir cease-fire line arranged by the UN in 1949.

Pakistan said its troops were "dominating" Poonch, and had seized 20 Indian outposts between *Burki and Hussainiwala* and Laho Kasu near the West Pakistan border. It said Indian troops had suffered 300 dead in fighting around Uri and Tithwal, and 239 Indians had been captured since the war began.

Pakistan admitted, however, that its forces were falling back as India launched its major offensive in East Pakistan, with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

China Says Russia Instigates 'Aggression' Against Pakistan

PEKING, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—China today accused the Soviet Union of instigating India to commit "large-scale aggression" against Pakistan, causing a "grave situation."

Authoritative diplomatic sources, meanwhile, said Chinese officials were maintaining hour-by-hour contact with Pakistani diplomats in Peking.

China's growing concern over the situation was stressed last night when the acting Foreign Minister, Chi Peng-fei, condemned Indian "subversion and aggression" against Pakistan. In an attack last Monday, he spoke only of "subversive activities and military provocations."

Both last Monday and last night, Chinese leaders attacked "social imperialism"—as China refers to the Soviet Union—for supporting and encouraging India.

In a commentary issued by the New China News Agency today, however, China was blunter in blaming Moscow.

"The Soviet government's instigation of the Indian government to commit large-scale aggression on Pakistan has created the present grave situation on the Indo-Pakistani subcontinent and caused concern and uneasiness in public opinion in various countries," the press agency's commentary said.

"People are closely watching how far the signatories of the Soviet-Indian treaty are ready to go on the road of military adventures," the agency continued.

More and more facts had proved that the "aggressive plans and actions" of the Indian government were approved and supported by the Soviet government, it said, adding that "under the most energetic encouragement and support of the Soviet revisionist social-imperialism, the Indian government was becoming overweeningly arrogant."

Since Nov. 21, the agency said, India had sent large numbers of troops to launch "incessant, massive armed attacks on East and West Pakistani territory."

China appeared to be becoming increasingly concerned by the implications of the Indian-Soviet treaty of peace and friendship, which Peking regards as a military alliance.

U.S. Plane Flies 400 Evacuees Out of Bomb-Torn Karachi

From Wire Dispatches

TEHRAN, Dec. 5 (UPI).—Over 400 evacuees, 378 of them American, fled Pakistan today and told of seeing treetop-level aerial battles, showers of shrapnel raining on their roofs and "terrific fireworks" in the skies of Karachi.

A Boeing-747 jet took the evacuees from West Pakistan's big port city and brought them to Tehran. Some carried fragments of metal they said came from bombs and bullets. Most were "practically penniless" because they could not bring foreign currency out of Pakistan.

The U.S. Embassy in Tehran said the evacuees included Canadians, Italians, Australians, Lebanese, French, Japanese, Singaporeans and one woman from Taiwan, in addition to the Americans, most of whom were businessmen, their wives and children. All official U.S. dependents in Karachi were included.

The evacuees said they had seen no casualties among foreigners in Karachi. They said hundreds of other foreigners, including Germans and Swiss, remained stranded in the city. Planes to evacuate them, they said, were in short supply. Some foreigners were reported heading for Tehran via Afghanistan by car, truck and bus.

American officials accompanying the evacuees said they had not heard of any American casualties anywhere in Pakistan.

They added that no decision had been taken to evacuate American dependents from Islamabad, the Pakistani capital.

U.S. dependents were earlier withdrawn from Lahore, the other major West Pakistan city where the United States has a consulate.

In Dacca, the capital of East Pakistan, American dependents were evacuated in late March after civil war broke out, and they never returned, although the U.S. Consulate General staff is still in the province.

The British Deputy High Commissioner in Karachi, Alan Brown, said Britain has no immediate plans for moving its nationals. "The situation is continuously under review," he added.

Britain is responsible for contingency planning for the nationals of several other countries as well as its own.

Mr. Brown confirmed that nearly 100 Canadians had moved today on his advice from an area where they are completing Karachi's nuclear reactor to points nearer the city center. The reactor is scheduled for completion early next year.

In Bonn, the Foreign Ministry said plans have been made to evacuate the 2,400 West Germans living in India and parts of Pakistan.

But an official said that until there is a clearer picture of the situation the evacuation plans will not be put into effect.

Of the 850 West Germans in West Pakistan, 350 have assembled in Rawalpindi, while an unknown number have crossed the frontier into Afghanistan, the ministry said.

In Washington, State Department officials said arrangements are under way to fly a chartered jet from Bangkok to Dacca. Some 20 U.S. diplomats are expected to be evacuated from Dacca when the plane gets there.

The State Department officials estimated that 225 private American citizens are in the Dacca area, but they said they did not know how many would want to fly out.

There are no plans to evacuate Americans from India or Nepal, they said.

The U.S. Embassy in New Delhi had asked India to refrain from "any activity" that might harm the plane that flew out the evacuees.

The embassy said the Indians agreed to let the plane, chartered from Pan American Airways, land at Karachi International Airport.

Evacuees aboard the airliner said Indian planes began bombing Karachi at 4:30 yesterday morning, and the sirens sounded six times during the day, sending people into air-raid shelters. They said the bombing seemed to be concentrated on the port area.

In Hyderabad, West Pakistan, the bombing started at 7:30 on Friday evening, they said.

Businessman William Nestlerode, of Houston, Texas, said the last bombing he saw in Karachi was at 3:30 this morning before they took off.

The travelers said there was a shortage of gasoline and kerosene in Karachi and sugar and flour were being rationed.

Mrs. Julie Heng, from Singapore, arriving with her children, said, "Bomb ... bomb ... bomb is still in my ears."

"The bombing was terrible. Everything was shaking ... Doors, windows ... everything."

16 Are Killed In Pub Blast In Belfast

(Continued from Page 1)

Jeremy Snow, 35, with a bullet wound in the throat. Two policemen and five civilians injured in the shooting were not seriously hurt, the army said.

Government officials in both Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic condemned the blast.

Prime Minister Brian Faulkner said the "sight of that devastated building must surely arouse feelings of horror and revulsion in the mind of any sane person."

Gerry Fitt, leader of the province's Social Democratic party, told newsmen, "Don't expect me to make any political statement on this. These people weren't just constituents, they were friends."

Paddy Kennedy, Independent Republican member of the Northern Ireland Parliament, speaking in Dublin, blamed the British Army for the blast. He said a witness told him two men ran from the pub shortly before the explosion and jumped into an army jeep.

An army spokesman said it was "unbelievable any responsible person could make such a statement."

Army Patrol Shot At

In other action today, gunmen fired 12 shots at an army patrol in the Catholic Ardoyne area, injuring one soldier. A weapons search in the New Lodge Road uncovered a pistol and shotgun.

In Londonderry, troops opened fire with rubber bullets to disperse a crowd of stone and bottle-throwing youths. There were no injuries.

The army reported it had rounded up 11 suspected extremists, including several on its wanted list, during swoops in the past 24 hours.

Searches in Republic

DUBLIN, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—The Irish Republic yesterday launched its biggest search for weapons and explosives held by guerrilla groups since Northern Ireland started its crackdown on suspected terrorists last August.

Police searched hundreds of farms, shops and private homes. There were reports that they had uncovered a training camp used by the militant "provisional" wing of the IRA.

SALT Delegates Hold Rare Saturday Talk

VIENNA, Dec. 5 (UPI).—The pace of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks quickened with a rare Saturday session yesterday as the Soviet-U.S. negotiations neared their 100th working session.

Diplomatic sources said the two sides were working overtime to overcome basic differences blocking the agreement that they have said they want.

The next meeting, on Tuesday, will be the 100th since the talks began in Helsinki in November, 1969.

Paris, Bonn To Coordinate

(Continued from Page 1)

over the mark—and brought Germany to the edge of recession.

Mr. Brandt, who looked tired and strained during his visit here, *clearly had to swallow the French* monetary line completely in order to bargain with Mr. Pompidou. Twice in the statement the words "fixed parities" are used, obviously aimed at the German float.

During the current German float, the mark has appreciated 10 percent over the franc, a margin the Germans would like to see halved in the final accord.

Talks in Washington

It remains to be seen if the Europeans are able to stand together during the Group of Ten negotiations Dec. 17 and 18 in Washington. A deep division between the French and Germans over how to deal with dollar speculation early this year greatly weakened their position and also led to the shelving of the economic and monetary union plan.

In calling for the reactivation of the union plan, the two men yesterday said that the central banks of the enlarged Common Market would begin to coordinate monetary policy as soon as a Group of Ten parity agreement was reached. This coordination would include "measures to defend the new parities," said the statement.

Mr. Pompidou and Mr. Brandt spent part of yesterday's meeting discussing East-West relations, and the spokesmen said afterward that their positions on a European security conference were "close."

Russia Calls Pakistan at Fault in War

Warns Other Powers To Avoid Intervention

(Continued from Page 1)

conflict present Washington and Peking as operating in collusion against India and the rights of East Pakistanis.

Attacks Unreported

The Soviet statement made no mention of Indian group attacks into Pakistan before Pakistani air raids on India Friday night, conveying the impression presented so far in the Soviet media that the conflict had begun with the Pakistani air assaults. Then, in a key passage, it declared:

"The Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to the developments, *considering also the* circumstance that they are taking place in direct proximity to the borders of the U.S.S.R. and, therefore, involve its security interests.

"Consistently coming out for the preservation of peace in the Indian subcontinent, the Soviet government considers it necessary to emphatically call to the attention of the leaders of Pakistan the grave responsibility they have assumed in following this dangerous course."

Today's Soviet statement was seen as a natural consequence of the Soviet-Indian treaty, interpreted at the time of its signing as a pledge that Moscow would back India in the event of a conflict over East Pakistan.

In late-October, Marshal Pavel Kutakhov commander of the Soviet Air Force, visited India and, shortly thereafter, Western intelligence reports indicated that at least 10 Soviet air transports had flown into India carrying arms. Three Soviet merchant ships docked in India in late November, some carrying jet aircraft and others arms.

The Indian Air Force has at least 210 MiG-21 fighters and 140 Sukhoi-7 fighter-bombers supplied by the Soviet Union.

Confidence Indicated

The Soviet statement today seemed to indicate Moscow's confidence that India possessed military superiority over Pakistan and, by gaining the upper hand militarily, would be able to force an end to Pakistani repression in East Pakistan and the return of some of the nine million East Pakistani refugees who have fled to India.

Tass reports of yesterday's UN debate said that a group of countries led by the United States and joined by Communist China "managed to turn down" the Soviet proposal to hear representatives of the "Bangla Desh national liberation movement and thus created from the very start of the meeting the atmosphere which is not conducive to objective discussion of the causes of the dangerous situation on the Indian subcontinent."

The Tass report concluded by saying that Washington and Peking had voted for the American resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire, while Britain and France had abstained, and the Soviet Union had vetoed the resolution. Tass did not report that the Security Council majority had overwhelmingly favored the resolution.

Kosygin Goes to Oslo

OSLO, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—Premier Kosygin arrived here today for the second half of his eight-day Scandinavian visit after indicating that Moscow planned no immediate initiative of its own to stop the Indo-Pakistani war.

He told a press conference in North Jutland, Denmark, shortly before leaving for Oslo, that he had no intention of cutting short the visit because of the war, "as we have been fully apprised of events in the area."

The Soviet leader said that he doubted if external pressure would help in the present situation on the Indian subcontinent.

A joint Soviet-Danish communiqué issued today advocated immediate steps to solve the Indo-Pakistani conflict by peaceful means but did not specify in what form.

At the press conference, Mr. Kosygin reasserted the Soviet view that the West Pakistani government was to blame for the war. As an important sequel to the end of fighting, he added, democratic conditions in East Pakistan should be restored.

Asked about possible Russian recognition of Bangla Desh, he replied: "This question has not yet been debated in the Soviet Union."

Dutch Expel 2 Arabs

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—Two Arabs suspected of sabotage activities were put aboard a Beirut-bound airliner today after a day under arrest here. Police said the two men, one a 26-year-old Iraqi and the other a 25-year-old Jordanian, had arrived from Copenhagen on Friday.

Associated Press

SHELTER—Indian woman and her two children take cover in dugout in frontier town of Balurghat during heavy Pakistan· artillery attack last Friday night.

Both Sides Thrust in West

India's Troops in Advance Toward Dacca

(Continued from Page 1)

mobile, well-supplied ground units and a massive aerial attack.

Pakistan said that one of its vessels had been damaged in the action off Karachi's harbor, but none was sunk. It derided as "ridiculous" India's claim to have bombarded Pakistani naval headquarters at Karachi.

An Esso oil refinery near Chittagong Port, the sole refinery in East Pakistan, was reportedly set afire during an Indian attack.

India said that its troops had cut off Chittagong, which, as East Pakistan's major port and the site of a big power plant, would be an important prize of war for Indian troops to seize.

India proclaimed a naval and air blockade of East Pakistan, and claimed the right to bomb neutral nations' vessels in Chittagong Port, East Pakistan's major harbor, as of tomorrow. It also threatened to stop neutrals' vessels on the high seas if it suspected them of carrying war materiel to Pakistan. It claimed to have seized a Pakistani vessel in the Arabian Sea.

An American merchant vessel, the 7,868-ton Buckeye State, owned by State Marine Lines of New York, was strafed by Indian Navy vessels in Chittagong Harbor yesterday, the U.S. government said in Washington. The captain and two crew members were injured, it said.

It also reported that the Expediter, a 6,454-ton vessel operated by American Export Isbrandtsen Lines of New York, was intercepted in international waters and escorted into Indian territorial waters near Madras by Indian ships.

The United States lodged protests about the incidents.

Athens said tonight that two Greek-owned cargo ships were strafed by Indian aircraft off East Pakistan yesterday. Three members of the crew of the Agios Stylianos were injured and that vessel and the Tarseus were slightly damaged, a government spokesman said.

Pakistan is vastly outnumbered and outgunned in this war, as it was in the two previous ones, which nevertheless ended in stalemates.

India, with a population of 557 million, has 980,000 in its armed forces, which include 625 combat aircraft and a navy boasting one small aircraft carrier, four submarines, three destroyers, nine destroyer-escorts, two cruisers, nine frigates and 30 smaller craft, with 47 naval planes and 12 helicopters.

Pakistan, with a population of 126.3 million, has 392,000 in its armed forces, which include a navy that has four submarines, a light cruiser, two destroyers, three destroyer-escorts, two fast frigates, 14 smaller craft and two helicopters, and an air force of 285 combat planes.

India has about 20 anti-aircraft artillery units, plus about 50 surface-to-air missile complexes. Pakistan had one air defense brigade.

Pakistan has 280,000 in paramilitary forces, which it is expanding, while India has about 100,000 in border security units.

India claimed to have knocked out all but four of the 16 warplanes Pakistan had in its eastern province.

It said its ground forces were bypassing East Pakistan's large-garrison city of Jessore to continue advancing toward Dacca. That provincial capital's major lifeline to the outside world was its airport, and India mounted air raids against it at 30-minute intervals throughout yesterday and into the night, in which the subcontinent was brightly lighted by a full moon. India said the outlook for Pakistani troops in East Pakistan was "hopeless."

Pakistan, however, said today that the rail-junction city of Akhaura had been saved when Indian attackers were beaten back. It said its forces had downed 13 Indian planes in today's heavy aerial activity over the province, while two Pakistani American-made Sabre jets were lost, one of them to Pakistani ground fire launched by mistake.

Pakistan said that in 72 hours of fighting in skies above the eastern and western fronts, 61 Indian aircraft had been destroyed, either in the air or on the ground. Only two Pakistani aircraft were lost, a spokesman claimed.

India, however, said the Pakistanis had lost 47 combat planes, while the Indians had lost only 17. In New Delhi, Defense Secretary K. B. Lall said that the enemy's military command had ordered the bombardment of civilian airfields. He warned that India would retaliate.

At Dacca, neutral observers saw a United Nations plane and a private aircraft destroyed on the ground by attacking Indian warplanes. An American officer, examining the wreckage later, said: "This was not indiscriminate firing."

Heavy ground fighting was reported in the Sylhet area of East Pakistan, but at Darsana, another town in the province, the Pakistanis reportedly fled without offering stiff resistance to an advancing Indian column.

Later, insurgent East Pakistani forces—Mukti Bahini—took up patrol duties in the abandoned, shuttered town. Across the border in India, Mohammed Mansur, who described himself as the Mukti Bahini commander in the southwest sector of East Pakistan, said that his forces were cooperating with the Indian invaders.

It was the East Pakistanis' secessionist Bangla Desh movement which last spring touched off this newest confrontation between India and Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's Awami League, a political party, had won a majority of seats in the national assembly in elections held throughout all of Pakistan on Dec. 1, 1970, gaining 167 seats out of 313. His winning platform called for East Pakistani self-rule. In March, however, Pakistan's President Mohammed Yahya Khan indefinitely postponed the assembly's opening, a move which touched off a campaign of civil disobedience and strikes by Sheikh Mujibur's followers in the east.

On March 15, the president began building up the number of troops in East Pakistan, and mass killings began in Dacca, with many complaints of butchery by the troops, especially against the Hindu minority in the east wing of the Moslem nation.

An estimated 10 million East Pakistanis subsequently fled to India's West Bengal State, posing a serious problem for India's already tautly stretched economy.

Treaty Signed Aug. 9

On Aug. 9, India and the Soviet Union signed a friendship-and-cooperation treaty calling for consultations if either is attacked. The pact was seen as formal Russian support for New Delhi in the face of the growing dispute with Pakistan, which has the backing of China and, in the current war, of the United States, which says that India is the more blameworthy of the two neighboring nations.

After months of border bombardments by artillery and occasional ground-unit clashes, India in recent weeks began sending detachments of troops into East Pakistan territory on what it called "defensive missions," to knock out aggressive Pakistani positions.

On Friday, India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said Pakistan had launched "full-scale war" against her nation. Without going so far as to declare war on Pakistan, she said the foe's attacks had made it necessary to put India on a "war footing."

In Pakistan, President Yahya said in a nationwide broadcast: "The enemy has finally aroused us to a jihad (Moslem holy war)."

In New Delhi, a spokesman said India had implemented a clause of the friendship-and-cooperation pact with the Soviet Union which calls for consultations when one of them is attacked. The nature, whereabouts and purpose of the consultations were not known by foreign newsmen here today.

AP.

Jean Kay

4 Charges Filed In Orly Attempt To Hijack Plane

PARIS, Dec. 5 (UPI).—A Frenchman who attempted to pirate a Pakistani jetliner in Paris Friday told the police yesterday he had sought to dramatize public indifference toward the suffering of 10 million East Pakistani refugees.

Jean Kay, 28, was charged with kidnapping and holding hostages in attempting to hijack a plane, carrying an illegal weapon and attempted homicide. He slightly wounded a policeman as he was being captured.

He was arrested at Orly after holding 21 passengers and six crew members of the jetliner at gunpoint for eight hours. He demanded 20 tons of medical supplies for the East Pakistani refugees in exchange for the lives of the people on board.

The supplies were rounded up and Red Cross authorities said they would soon be shipped legally to India and East Pakistan.

Sadat Tells Of U.S. Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

of these discussions. Mr. Sadat said Mr. Sisco reported, among other points, that the Israelis "didn't want our forces to cross the canal."

"Joe said the Israelis were very stubborn," Mr. Sadat recalled of the discussion that preceded his endorsement of Egyptian troops on the east side of the canal.

Subsequently, Mr. Sadat said that Mr. Bergus gave the Egyptian Foreign Ministry a paper summarizing the U.S.-Egyptian exchanges.

When details of this were reported in the press, Mr. Sadat said, "Don Bergus became the fall man. Yet I must say, for the historical record, that every word in this paper had been discussed between me and Sisco in this very room."

The Bergus memo reportedly called for Israeli withdrawal about halfway across the Sinai Peninsula from the Suez Canal, with Egyptian troops advancing to a point about 15 miles west of the new Israeli line.

Russia Vetoes U.S. Move in U To Halt Indian-Pakistani W

(Continued from Page 1)

sion," would have the council strongly condemn "the Indian government's acts of creating a so-called 'Bangla Desh' and of subverting, dismembering and committing aggression against Pakistan."

Secretary-General U Thant, meanwhile, called for a two-hour cease-fire tomorrow in the Dacca area to keep airlanes clear for shipment of UN relief supplies into East Pakistan.

The Security Council had adjourned at 1:30 a.m. today without acting on the fighting between India and Pakistan, after the Soviet Union vetoed a U.S. resolution calling for an immediate cessation of hostilities and immediate withdrawal of troops to their own territories. "Withdrawal" was unacceptable to India, the Soviet Union's ally.

The adjournment reflected members' feelings that none of the three alternative resolutions before the council was likely to achieve a unanimous vote or even a veto-less majority. Britain and France argued that any council decision would be ineffective if it were not unanimous. The United States argued that postponement would make the council look impotent in the eyes of the world.

The adjourned meeting lasted almost eight hours.

The vote on the U.S. resolution was 11 for (China and the United States among them), two against (the U.S.S.R. and Poland) and two abstentions (Britain and France). It was the Soviet Union's 106th veto in the council.

Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik had earlier called the American draft "one-sided and unacceptable," reflecting Indian opposition to it.

China, in contrast, had said that the Security Council should condemn Indian "aggression" and demand that India immediately withdraw its armed forces from Pakistan.

China Votes With U.S.

China voted for the U.S. resolution despite what Chinese Ambassador Huang Hua called its failure "to condemn armed aggression against Pakistan committed by the Indian government with the support of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Malik called this a "slander" and noted that only two permanent members of the council supported the U.S. draft—the United States and China. He noted wryly, "The duet continues."

He had referred in the General Assembly last week to a "duet of negativism" between Washington and Peking in opposition to the Soviet call for a world disarmament conference.

Mr. Malik proposed in place of the U.S. move a resolution calling for a political settlement in East Pakistan, saying that this would "inevitably result in a cessation of hostilities." He also called for an end to all acts of violence "by Pakistani forces in East Pakistan, which have led to the deterioration of the situation."

This resolution will probably fail to get the nine votes needed for adoption, so that the question of American and Chinese vetoes—which would be likely—will not arise.

Compromise Proposal

Also put before the Security Council was an eight-country compromise resolution urging an immediate ceasefire and speedy creation of conditions for East Pakistani refugees to return home.

The draft was drawn up after intensive consultations lasting all morning between members of the 15-nation body.

The resolution, which also calls for troop withdrawals by both sides, was backed by eight of the 10 nonpermanent members of the council—Argentina, Belgium, Burundi, Italy, Japan, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone and Somalia.

None of the five permanent members of the council—Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States—put their names to the draft, nor did Poland.

The council meeting, delayed for weeks until the escalation of fighting forced the powers to commit themselves publicly, showed how both the Indo-Pakistani conflict and Peking's presence at the United Nations have reshaped the usual lineup of forces here.

The Soviet Union is on India's side, China on Pakistan's France leans toward Indi the United States and Western powers toward Pa at least so far as their mentary tactics go.

The American resolutio vited the two governme respond affirmatively to U retary-General U Thant's pr of good offices. Pakistan h ready welcomed it; India de the offer.

U.S. Ambassador George put more blame on India on Pakistan for what he the "tragic and unnecessa course to war. But he did so far as the high State D ment official who, earlier day, said in Washington India bore "the major re sibility for the broader hosti on the subcontinent.

Political Solution

Mr. Bush underlined th view that "the only propo tion is a political one," ac tion of India's view tha stan started the tragedy repressed the East Pakista nomy movement last Ma ting more than nine refugees on their way into

The ambassador said a fire and troop withdrawal make it possible to build tions in which the refugees return and a political s could be found.

Mr. Malik, taking an view of recent Pakistan h asked if the council inten have a cease-fire release Pak troops for more atrocities suggested that the United should be more concerned withdrawal of troops from china than from East Pa and called the U.S. draft sided and unacceptable."

U.S. Critical Of New Del

(Continued from Page

ginning tomorrow, accordi the State Department.

Secretary Rogers had scheduled to chair that me

Britain Seeks Truce

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP).— eign Secretary Sir Alec Do Home said today that B should work with the UN to India and Pakistan to a c fire and then to peace talks.

In an interview on the he said:

"What we should do is work others in the United Nations try to get some resolution, w will help the two parties to a cease-fire, and then to talks, which could lead permanent solution to the lem."

France Urges Unity

PARIS, Dec. 5 (AP).— Foreign Minister Maurice mann said Friday night th major powers must urgently together and organize joint a to cool down the Indo-Pak crisis.

"The international comm has the duty to undertake thing to stop this fatal slid said.

Egypt Offers Services

CAIRO, Dec. 5 (AP).— yesterday expressed willi to exert "all efforts" with nations to find a solution Indo-Pakistani hostilities.

Government spokesman seen Bashir told a news ference that Egypt is re exert any effort to " restore peace" on the su tinent.

Tito Notes Concern

BELGRADE, Dec. 5 (A President Tito of Yugo Friday informed Prime Mi Indira Gandhi of India and ident Mohammed Yahya of Pakistan by cable of his concern over the escalati the conflict on the borde the two countries and ap for efforts to settle the cr

Two Bangla Desh Heads in Delhi to Ask Recognition

NEW DELHI, Dec. 5 (UPI).—Two leaders of the East Pakistani rebel "Bangla Desh government" flew to New Delhi this weekend for talks with Indian officials about formal recognition, authoritative sources here disclosed today.

The two are Syed Nazrul Islam, acting president of the rebels, and Tajuddin Ahmed, who holds the title of prime minister. "Bangla Desh" are the Bengali words for Bengal Land or Bengal Nation, which is the term used by the rebels to refer to their homeland.

The rebels have been seeking diplomatic recognition by India since the start of the East Pakistani civil war more than eight months ago.

WEATHE

	C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Overca
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Overca
ANKARA	5	41	Showe
ATHENS	13	55	Cloudy
BEIRUT	19	66	Very
BELGRADE	5	41	Rain
BERLIN	8	46	Rain
BRUSSELS	4	39	Very
BUDAPEST	4	39	Overca
CAIRO	19	66	Very
CASABLANCA	12	54	Showe
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Overca
COSTA DEL SOL	—	—	Unava
DUBLIN	9	48	Rain
EDINBURGH	8	46	Partly
FLORENCE	12	54	Very c
FRANKFURT	6	43	Partly
GENEVA	1	34	Overca
HELSINKI	2	36	Overca
ISTANBUL	8	46	Very c
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Very c
LISBON	14	57	Partly
LONDON	8	46	Very c
MADRID	13	55	Overca
MILAN	3	37	Partly
MONTREAL	-9	16	Partly
MOSCOW	0	32	Overca
MUNICH	4	39	Very c
NEW YORK	1	34	Sunny
NICE	13	55	Partly
OSLO	0	32	Very c
PARIS	2	36	Overca
PRAGUE	7	45	Showe
ROME	13	55	Partly
SOFIA	4	39	Overca
STOCKHOLM	4	39	Partly
TEL AVIV	19	66	Overca
TUNIS	18	64	Very c
VENICE	7	45	Cloudy
VIENNA	7	45	Very c
WARSAW	6	43	Overca
WASHINGTON	5	41	Sunny
ZURICH	0	32	Overca

(U.S. Canadian temperatures at 1700 GMT others at 1200 G

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هكذا من الأصل

Russia Vetoes
To Halt Indian

(Continued from Page 1)

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ats Over North

odians Back in Town
Ill-Fated Drive Began

H, Dec. 5 (AP).— ambodian troops, crack Communist s, withdrew into apital of Kompong ringing their ill- ath offensive right arted.

ered Cambodians r heavy pressure Vietnamese Ninth has mauled them fighting in the

ans were still cut g Thom, 80 miles The Communists ore than 25 miles way 6 between the earest Cambodian Kaug, 45 miles e.

ound Town

l Cambodians who ong Thom earlier e hills south of l back across the seiged town. about 20,000 men nd the town. Kompong Thom lian force launch- n Tchenla-2 of- to retake Com- d provinces in the

ime, other Cam- ere reported en- y fighting with se or Viet Cong Bat Doeung. 16 of Phnom Penh. e U.S. Command air missile sites ietnam fired on day for the first month.

siles Fired

é reported three to air missiles— Air Force super- nnaissance plane 4 fighter-bomber American flight on near the Mu 70 miles north of ed Zone. The SAMs missed, the command said.

On Friday, American fighter-bombers attacked three North Vietnamese anti-aircraft radar sites—one of them 95 miles north of the DMZ. The attacks were triggered by North Vietnam's efforts to defend stockpiles along the Laos-North Vietnam border from U.S. air strikes.

U.S. Official on Trip

PHU CAT, South Vietnam, Dec. 5 (NYT).—Secretary of the Air Force Robert C. Seamans jr. expressed concern today about the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos and said that this year, for the first time, the South Vietnamese Air Force would also be bombing the trail.

Mr. Seamans, on his fifth visit to Vietnam since taking office in 1969, acknowledged that the United States, which will continue to fly all but a tiny percentage of the bombing missions in Laos, had no plan to let up its interdiction campaign there.

In the past two months, possibly responding to the increased number of American warplanes bombing the trail, North Vietnamese MiGs have crossed the border about 10 times and, two weeks ago, one of them fired a missile at a B-52 for the first time in the war, but missed. Mr. Seamans said today of the MiG activity, "We are concerned about it, but it is too early to know now how intensive the [North Vietnamese] activity is planned."

South Koreans Leave

DA NANG, Vietnam, Dec. 5 (UPI).—South Korea began withdrawing its troops from Vietnam yesterday by shipping out 1,200 marines of the elite Blue Dragon Brigade, the first South Korean combat unit to arrive in the war zone six years ago.

The marines are the first element of a 10,000-man initial withdrawal expected to be completed in seven months. South Korea has about 50,000 troops in Vietnam.

Trip to Fail If Taiwan
ns Unsettled, Chou Says

. 5 (NYT).—Pre- al warned in an hed here today Times that if fails to resolve stion" in his talks leaders next ssion could be a

ucial issue," the ese leader said rd copyrighted t it takes a

nging interview, e Australian au- Maxwell in late Chou warned that ar between India India would in e bitter fruit of

upport Pakistan aggressive ac- d, adding: "You attitude will be if it between India

the support of inas as "contra- ed States foreign ou said: "I think esident Nixon to estion—otherwise, China and yet the n remains un- l he account for e gets back?" r. Nixon "knocked on the door," requesting the talks, Mr. Chou cautioned: "But we should not expect too much to come out of it. How could all problems be solved at once? There can be no such thing.

"But if he solves nothing, will the American people agree to it?"

'Tottering Old Friends'

He said that "the nucleus of United States policy" was to maintain "decadent and tottering old friends."

"Talking of face and honor," he said, "only America's immediate, complete and total withdrawal from Indochina and stopping support for its old friends there would be honorable.

"Half-hearted measures and dragging out the affair will please neither side and meet with the opposition of both."

China would never be "a superpower, neither today nor ever in the future," Mr. Chou said. But he noted the emergence of Japan, which he called the world's "fourth power," along with the United States, the Soviet Union and the European community.

'Military Expansion'

"Japan should be on friendly terms with China," he said, warning that if Japan continued taking the road of economic expansion it would "inevitably lead to military expansion and give rise to war."

Mr. Maxwell is author of the book "India's China War," published in 1970. The book challenged the long-held belief that the bitter border fight in the autumn of 1962 between the two countries was unprovoked aggression by China.

Mr. Maxwell maintained that India refused to negotiate disputed boundaries and started the clash by trying to push the Chinese out of territory claimed by India.

Damages
Iontreux

Switzerland, Dec. -The Montreux ipal tourist at- lakeside resort, imaged by fire

ople attending a t the casino as . There were no us injury. The fire had started ixture.

Boats Seized

Ecuador, Dec. 5 seized two more is Saturday, rais- er of American l this year to 50. today.

Air Drama in N.C.

RALEIGH, N.C., Dec. 5 (UPI).—A light aircraft tangled in the landing gear of a descending Eastern Airlines jet today, then fell away from the DC-9 and crashed in flames. Its two occupants were killed but the air liner landed safely.

Two Bengali
Heads in Delhi

EFIANCE
N PUTNEY.

in the wilds of Putney a hospital full of men men from all over; with a variety of ng illnesses and one n quality. Defiance.

tients are incurable— in the present state of l knowledge. They rom things like atoid arthritis and le sclerosis and son's disease. They hey're incurable and ht their disabilities defiance that would the cockles of your

u may say, if they're all incurable, I'm wasting my money.

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The Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables,
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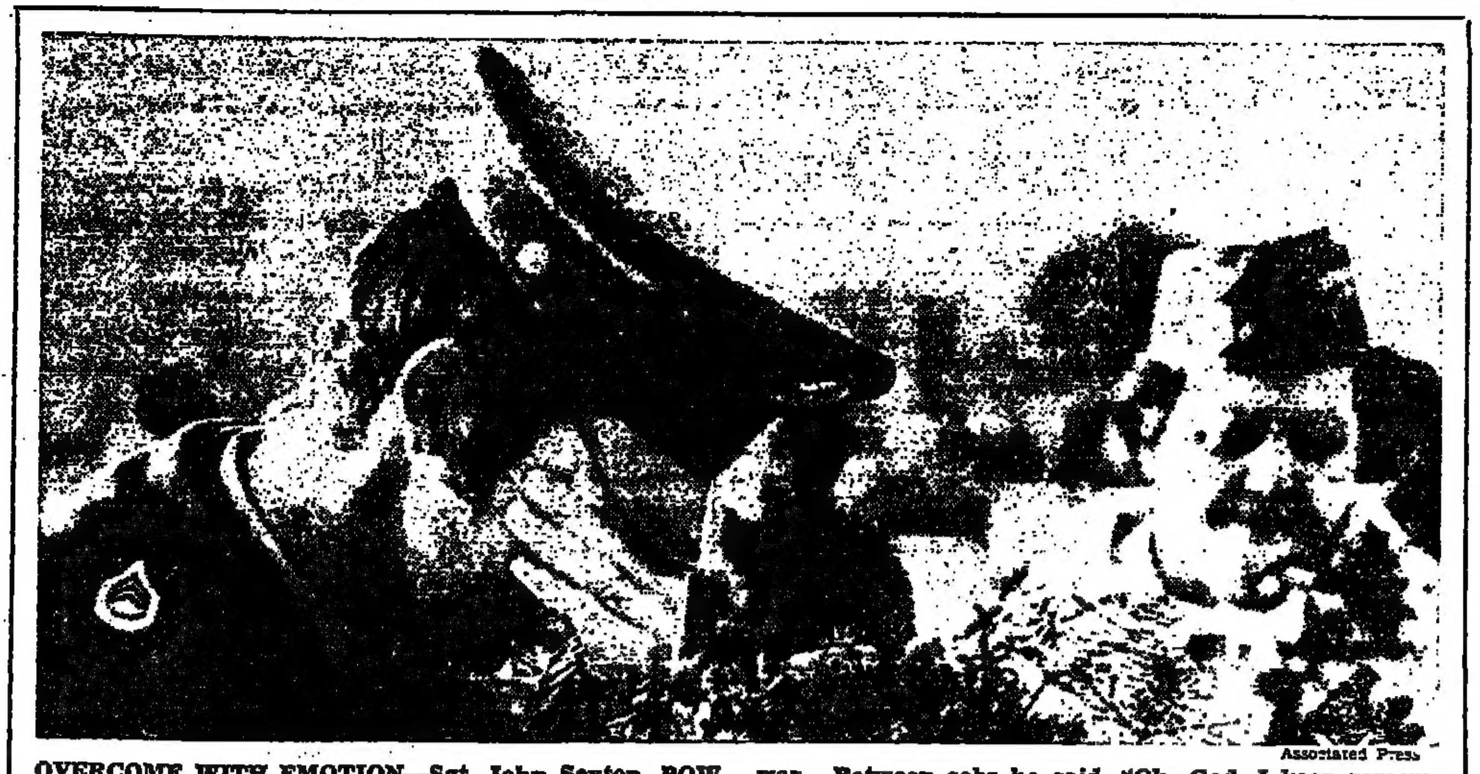
Putney, London, S.W.15



Associated Press

OVERCOME WITH EMOTION—Sgt. John Sexton, POW in Vietnam for 26 months, breaks down in Warren, Mich., Saturday, as he was about to place wreath on town's war memorial, listing 59 men lost in the Vietnam war. Between sobs he said, "Oh, God, I keep remembering those boys." Woman at right led him away. There was a parade, and then the mayor proclaimed this week as "Sergeant Sexton Week" in the town.

GAO Report Blames U.S. Bombings

Study Finds 2 Million Refugees in Cambodia

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (NYT).—A team of government investigators has concluded in a report prepared for the General Accounting Office that American and South Vietnamese bombing is contributing substantially to the growing refugee problem in Cambodia.

The partly classified report, which has been prepared at the request of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., the chairman of the Senate judiciary subcommittee for refugees, asserts that more than two million Cambodians have been driven from their homes at different times since the war spread to their country in the spring of 1970.

On the basis of interviews with refugees in Cambodia, it concludes that "bombing is a very significant cause of refugee and civilian casualties."

The study was prepared by a five-man team of GAO investigators who visited Cambodia for five weeks during August and September. The report is in the final drafting stage and is expected to be presented to the subcommittee in about two weeks.

Contributing to Crisis

Discussing its findings in an interview, Sen. Kennedy said that it demonstrated that "American military activities, especially the heavy bombing in many areas, are contributing substantially to the escalating regional crisis of people."

American jet fighters based in South Vietnam as well as South Vietnamese Air Force planes have been providing strategic bombing and close air support for the Cambodian Army. In periods of intense fighting, such as is currently under way in eastern Cambodia, the planes have flown hundreds of sorties daily.

Sen. Kennedy quoted an intelligence memorandum separate from the GAO study that reported that in the fighting in one area, "what the villagers feared most was the possibility of indiscriminate artillery and air strikes."

He said that the evidence demonstrated that "the situation in Cambodia today is repeating the earlier patterns established in Laos and Vietnam."

Deaths Put at 1,400

Although the report contains no estimates of the number of villagers killed by bombing, it puts the total of civilian war deaths since 1970 at about 1,400. It quotes Cambodian officials as reporting that between 20,000 and 30,000 civilians have been wounded since March, 1970.

The report contends that many of the refugees have been forced to flee from the fighting across the border into neighboring Laos, Thailand and South Vietnam. The population of Phnom Penh, the Cambodian capital, is estimated to have more than doubled to a total of 1.2 million because of the influx of refugees.

The statistics contained in the report were challenged last week by a spokesman for the State Department. In answer to questions, Arthur Rosen, the public affairs officer of the East Asian Bureau, said that the department had no reliable figures on the number of refugees generated by the fighting but that the GAO estimate of two million seemed grossly exaggerated.

Casualties Conceded

He conceded that American bombing probably had caused some casualties among the civilian population but contended that it was "not a major factor."

Sen. Kennedy said that there are no funds in the present or future American assistance budgets for Cambodia allocated for medical supplies or humanitarian relief.

This was confirmed by Mr. Rosen, who said that it was the administration's position that "since only a limited amount of money is available, we can most effectively focus it on military and economic assistance."

The administration has requested a total of $341 million in assistance funds for Cambodia for the current fiscal year, $200 million of which is earmarked for military expenditure.

Scientists Decry 'Annihilation Of Life' in Indochina War

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Medical and ecological authorities from 20 countries completed a two-day conference today by denouncing "the blind and systematic annihilation of all human, animal and vegetable life" in the Indochina war.

The conference also passed a resolution praising the "extraordinary accomplishments" of the health services of the Viet Cong and North Vietnam.

Among speakers at the conference were Prof. Arthur Westing, a botanist of Wyndham College, Putney, Vt., who reported on a new "superbomb" that he said was being used by U.S. forces in Indochina, "rearranging the environment" of that area with little concern for the future. Prof. Westing said the 15,000-pound bomb is surpassed in destructive power only by nuclear weapons.

Dr. Victor Sidell of the Einstein Medical Center, New York City, had just returned from China, and spoke on medical ethics. He criticized what he called improper uses of medicine in Vietnam such as forcible administering of medicines and interrogation of patients.

Among countries represented at the meeting were the United States, Laos, Cambodia, North and South Vietnam, and the Pathet Lao of Laos.

Prof. Westing, who visited South Vietnam recently, said the bomb, often referred to as a "daisy cutter," is primarily used to clear landing zones for helicopters, but that it is also used as an anti-personnel weapon against concentrations of the enemy.

He described the bomb as 4.5 feet in diameter and more than 11 feet long, and containing 12,600 pounds of a "special, dense blasting agent."

The bomb, designated as Blu-82-B, kills everything within a radius of about 3,280 feet, or a "lethal zone" of about 776 acres, he said.

"Beyond this circle of death, concussion injury diminishes to insignificance radially outward for another 1,640 feet," he said, adding that "this larger area of both death and injury to wildlife thus encompasses about 1,746 acres per bomb."

He quoted a senior Seventh Air Force officer as saying the bombs have "such a devastating effect that we hate to give them much publicity."

Prof. Westing said the superbombs "provide just one more means by which we casually rearrange the environment of Indochina with little if any concern about either the immediate or the long-term impact on the area."

He estimated that about 150 of the bombs have already been dropped in South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos and said they are now being used at the rate of several a week. Most have been used, he said, in the northern part of South Vietnam, but that recently some were exploded in the U Minh forest area of the South, against enemy troop concentrations.

ROTC Students At Lowest Level Since WWII

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP).—New Pentagon figures released Friday showed fewer college students enrolled in ROTC programs this year than at any time since World War II, but officials said a bigger scholarship program would help provide enough ROTC officers for the proposed all-volunteer army.

The number of students signed up for Army, Air Force and Navy Reserve Officer Training Corps programs during the current academic year dropped to 83,130, the Pentagon said. This compares with 109,598 last year, 155,946 the previous year and 212,417 during the 1968-69 school year.

Assistant Secretary of Defense Roger T. Kelley, the Pentagon's top manpower specialist, called the total enrollment figure deceiving and said the important yardstick was the number of men actually commissioned each year.

He added that, although enrollment continues to plummet, the armed services are shrinking in size and thus will need fewer officers.

The Army, which draws about half its officers from ROTC, expects to commission 12,600 cadets as second lieutenants in June but will only need 5,200.

Democrat Wins Kentucky Race

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 5 (WP).—State Rep. William P. Curlin jr., a 38-year-old Democratic attorney from Frankfort, yesterday won a special election to fill the congressional seat vacant since the death of Rep. John C. Watts, D., Ky.

Mr. Curlin had an 8,456-vote lead over Republican Ray Nutter, a 41-year-old career soldier.

Mr. Curlin, who labels himself a moderate, emphasized he would be a spokesman for the tobacco industry, like Rep. Watts. On the Indochina war, he favors an early end to U.S. involvement.

W. German Police Kill Gang Member Suspect

BERLIN, Dec. 5 (AP).—A suspected member of West Germany's most wanted gang was shot dead last night in West Berlin, police said.

A police officer was shot and seriously wounded in the abdomen, police said. They said that two other persons were in custody and three escaped in a shootout between police and the six.

Police said that the dead man was Georg Von Rauch, 24, who fled a Berlin court last July. He is said to have subsequently joined the Baader-Meinhof gang, which is suspected of a series of bank robberies and the killing of a policeman.

3d Atomic Submarine Launched by France

CHERBOURG, Dec. 5 (AP).—The 8,000-ton nuclear-powered submarine Foudroyant was launched here yesterday, the third of five planned.

The first, the Redoutable, should begin operational missions early next year; the second, the Terrible, is undergoing sea tests. The Foudroyant should be operational in 1974.

All will carry 11 missiles, with atomic warheads, having a range of 1,500 to 1,800 miles.

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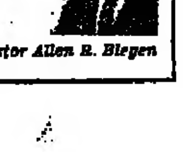

Pastor Allen R. Blegen

U.S., Canada To Extradite Air Hijackers

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (NYT).—The United States and Canada signed Friday an extradition treaty covering for the first time hijackers of aircraft and assailants of diplomats.

The treaty specifically exempts such people from the traditional protection of the "political exclusion clause"—the defense that the crime was "political in character."

State Department officials said that this was the first such extradition treaty for the United States. They emphasized that it was not designed to lift political protection from draft resisters or deserters from the armed forces who have fled to Canada.

Recent extradition treaties signed by the United States with Spain, Sweden and France established what officials called the "presumption" that airline hijacking was not a political crime and was, therefore, presumably subject to extradition.

But Canada was the first country to accept the U.S. argument that hijacking should be specifically exempted from standard protection clauses.

The Canadian treaty also broadens the list of specific offenses subject to extradition.

Among the new offenses, reflecting recent problems in financial dealings between the United States and Canada, are those "against federal laws relating to the sale or purchase of securities."

Mills Bars Campaign For U.S. Presidency

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP).—Rep. Wilbur Mills, Ark., said yesterday he would not campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination and announced he would seek reelection to the House.

The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee said: "I don't have time to campaign for the presidency."

A Quintuplet Dies

LIVERPOOL, England, Dec. 5 (UPI).—One of the quintuplets—a boy—born Friday in Liverpool maternity hospital died yesterday and another—a girl—was reported in critical condition. The other boy and two girls and their mother, Mrs. Grace Brown, 35, of Liverpool, were described as "doing nicely."

Denying Defect, GM Recalls 6.7 Million '65-69 Chevrolets

By Jerry M. Flint

DETROIT, Dec. 5 (NYT).—The General Motors Corp. yesterday said it will recall 6.7 million Chevrolet cars and trucks to correct what federal authorities and safety critics call a major safety defect.

The recall is the biggest in history and will cost GM tens of millions of dollars. But GM, despite the recall, is still insisting, as it has in past weeks that the problem, involving Chevrolet motor mounts, is not a safety defect.

"It is apparent that, as a result of the publicity that has been given to the engine-mount issue, there is a great deal of misinformation and misunderstanding on the part of Chevrolet owners, which we are anxious to eliminate as soon as possible," GM said.

To be recalled are 6,682,000 of the 1965-1969 full-size Chevrolet cars and the smaller Nova models, plus 1967-1969 Camaro cars and some Chevrolet and GMC light trucks. All the cars and trucks involved carry V-8 engines.

Rubber-Metal Sandwiches

The motor mounts are rubber and metal sandwiches placed between the engine and the car skeleton to keep the engine vibration from passing into the car. Chevrolet owners have been complaining that these mounts have been breaking—and GM has admitted replacing 100,000 of them. When the mounts break, it has been charged, the engine may lift a few inches from the engine compartment, jamming the throttle open and breaking the power brake lines. This leaves the car speeding and without brake power.

G.M. said it will not be able to begin making repairs until the end of February, which will be as soon as it can dig out the names of the car owners and tool up to manufacture and deliver the repair parts to dealers. If anything should go wrong with an engine mount in the meantime, GM said, "The driver should turn off the ignition key and brake the vehicle to a stop."

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Ralph Nader and newspaper publicity forced GM to decide on a recall, meaning it will fix the cars without charge to owners.

There had been owner complaints of the defect in the past, and the federal agency had started an investigation, but nothing came of it at first. Late this summer Ralph Nader complained about the lack of action on the motor-mount problem. This triggered newspaper stories which brought in several thousand complaints.

The federal agency intensified its investigation, and in October issued a consumer protection bulletin warning about the motor-mount problem. Agency officials made clear they eventually expected to charge that the motor mount was a safety defect.

GM, still insisting there is no defect, announced the future recall in a letter to the traffic safety agency yesterday.

GM is not replacing the engine mounts, a job that dealers charge $20 or so for. Instead, it is believed GM has designed a cable system, attached to the engine and the car frame, to keep the engine from rising and sending the car out of control if the mount breaks.

Nixon Starts Summits Today With Trudeau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP).—President Nixon starts tomorrow a series of summit meetings aimed at steering the major U.S. allies along parallel courses in a rapidly changing world.

Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau inaugurates the parade by flying to Washington tomorrow. Mr. Nixon next sees French President Georges Pompidou in the Azores, Dec. 13-14; Britain's Prime Minister Edward Heath in Bermuda, Dec. 20-22; West German Chancellor Willy Brandt in Key Biscayne, Fla., Dec. 28-29, and Japan's Prime Minister Eisaku Sato in San Clemente, Jan. 6-7.

This won't be the most presidential meetings ever with foreign leaders in such a short span. Longer trips and bigger gatherings in the past hold those records.

But it is the fastest pace in history for separate summit sessions by a U.S. chief, say American officials busily working on advance arrangements.

The total will go to seven with Mr. Nixon's journeys to China in February and to the Soviet Union in May.

N.Y. Drug Sleuth, Made Famous by Movie, Is Fired

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP).—Edward Egan, the New York detective made famous when his adventures were portrayed in the film "The French Connection," was found guilty last week of "serious misconduct" and was dismissed from the police force.

Mr. Egan was tried last month on departmental charges of failing to turn in narcotics and guns he seized in dozens of cases and with failing to appear in court when he was scheduled to testify as a prosecution witness.

Deputy Police Commissioner William H. T. Smith announced that he had accepted the recommendation of Trial Commissioner Louis L. Stutman that the 40-year-old detective be judged guilty on the charges.

Mr. Egan had requested retirement after 15 years on the force. The dismissal prevents him from receiving the partial pension for which he would have been eligible.

Mr. Egan pleaded innocent. He had been demoted to patrolman pending the outcome of the case.

Mr. Egan contended that as a "busy" detective he should not have been expected to comply with the various procedural requirements and that no damage had been done by his failures.

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Italy to Limit Fund Inflow From Abroad

Follows France in Ban On Speculative Capital

ROME, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—The Bank of Italy announced yesterday that it is taking measures to avoid any influx of unwanted speculative capital into Italy.

The decision followed the failure of last week's Group of 10 meeting to reach a solution to the world monetary crisis, and Friday's decision by the French government to take measures similar to those planned by the Italians today, the bank said.

The measures to be taken are aimed at restricting capital inflows both through the banking system and through direct investment in the share and bond market.

In the banking sector, banks will be able to refuse to exchange foreign capital for lire unless the reason falls into the category of normal trade exchanges or payments involving residents.

Authority to Examine

The Italian exchange office will have authority to examine all other foreign capital movements into Italy and to exclude those which it considers speculative.

According to banking sources, the Bank of Italy has stepped up its support operations in the foreign-exchange market over the last week, particularly during the nervous period following the Group of 10 meeting.

The central bank said Friday that the inflow of funds has not been excessive. It explained yesterday that it had been obliged to take the restrictive measures to avoid any chance of the flow increasing following the French government's action.

$60,000 Ransom Paid For Mexico City Girl

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 5 (AP).—The 16-year-old daughter of a prominent Mexican industrialist was kidnapped last Sunday and released unharmed the next day after payment of a $60,000 ransom, the Mexico City district attorney's office said Friday.

Bernardo Quintana, head of a large engineering firm, notified the office that his daughter, Maria Isabel, was abducted Sunday by three persons as she walked to a church to attend mass. Mr. Quintana reportedly had not notified authorities earlier because of threats from the kidnappers.

Laird Going to Brussels

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird leaves tomorrow for three-day NATO meetings in Brussels, the Pentagon announced.

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How the Con Artist on the Phone Talked the Bank Out of $8,040

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 5 (AP).—A con artist with a smooth telephone manner talked a bank out of $8,040 and arranged for the money to be delivered to a series of businesses before he finally picked it up and walked away with it, thanks to a lot of trusting people.

The man called the downtown Barnett Bank here Thursday morning and identified himself as an executive of a local firm, a bank spokesman ruefully explained later.

"He knew the routine of our bank down to the first names of people who work in sensitive areas," the spokesman said.

The caller asked that $8,040 in small bills be withdrawn from the company account and delivered by armored car to the main office of the St. Regis Paper Co. for Christmas bonuses.

By the time the money reached the office, the banker said, the man had already called the receptionist and, identifying himself as an executive with another firm, asked her to give the money parcel to a cab driver.

The cab driver delivered it to a restaurant cashier who later handed it over to a man who appeared at the height of the lunch hour crush. It was the only time the caller was seen; he had manipulated everyone else by telephone.

Gallup Poll

Few in U.S. Want a Lessening Of Controls on Wages, Prices

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 5.—About one American in seven, 15 percent, thinks current Phase 2 wage-price controls in the United States should be "less strict." Thirty-seven percent think they should be kept as they are now, while four in 10, or 38 percent, say these controls should be "more strict."

Labor union members, whose leaders have been sharply critical of President Nixon's economic policies, hold views closely comparable to those of the rest of the nation.

With the economy shaping up as perhaps the key issue in next year's presidential election, it is important to examine the survey results in terms of political party affiliation.

Among both Republicans and Democrats interviewed, nearly four in 10 would like controls to be more strict. However, 19 percent of Democrats favor less-strict controls, contrasted with 8 percent of the Republicans.

Today's survey results are consistent with findings in surveys since President Nixon announced his new economic program on Aug. 15.

These findings have shown the American people—both union and non-union—to be in favor of some form of controls, and sizable proportions willing to accept controls that are more, rather than less, strict.

President Nixon's announcement came when public support for wage-price controls had reached its highest recorded point since the Korean war.

A total of 1,411 adults, aged 18 and older, were interviewed in the latest survey, which was conducted in more than 280 scientifically selected localities from Nov. 19 to Nov. 22. This was the question asked:

Do you think the wage-price controls should be more strict, less strict, or kept about as they are now?

The following table gives the national results and those by key groups in the population:

	More Strict	Less Strict	About Same	No Opin.
	%	%	%	%
NATIONAL	38	15	37	10
Men	42	13	36	9
Women	33	16	38	13
College	43	13	35	9
High school	35	18	38	9
Grade school	37	9	36	18
Under 30	36	23	33	8
30-49	37	14	39	10
50 and older	40	10	37	13
$15,000 and over	43	12	36	9
$10,000-$14,999	38	12	44	6
$7,000-$9,999	35	21	35	9
$5,000-$6,999	36	14	36	14
$3,000-$4,999	34	16	35	15
Under $3,000	37	16	26	21
Professional and business	44	15	35	6
Clerical and Sales	37	16	38	9
Manual labor	34	18	38	10
Skilled	40	14	38	8
Unskilled	31	20	37	12
Farmers	39	8	41	12
East	39	14	34	13
Midwest	39	14	38	9
South	33	15	40	12
Far West	39	17	35	9
Republicans	38	8	44	10
Democrats	37	19	33	11
Independents	39	15	36	10
Labor union families	39	16	33	12
Non-union	38	14	38	10

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THE TWO ENGLISH WOMEN

Garrison Cited In New Orleans Bribe, Tax Case

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (UPI).—Ten persons, including New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison and two former New Orleans police officers, were indicted Friday by a federal grand jury on bribery charges.

Mr. Garrison, 51, also was charged in a separate, three-count indictment with filing false federal income tax returns in 1965, 1966 and 1967. The indictments, returned in the U. S. District Court in New Orleans, were announced by Attorney General John Mitchell.

Mr. Garrison was the prosecutor in the Clay Shaw conspiracy trial, which failed to prove that the assassination of President John F. Kennedy was the work of more than one man.

Mr. Garrison, the two former policemen and seven men connected with pinball machine operations in Louisiana were charged with one count of conspiring to bribe law officials to protect illegal gambling operations. The maximum penalty upon conviction is five years in prison and a $20,000 fine.

In addition, Mr. Garrison, if convicted on the tax evasion charges, could be sentenced to three years in prison and fined $5,000 on each of the three counts.

ATT Is Cited For Job Bias By U.S. Panel

Discrimination Noted On Sex, Racial Bases

By Abbott Combes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (WP).—The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has charged the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the nation's largest private employer, with extensive job discrimination in its treatment of women, blacks and Latin Americans.

In a report submitted last week to the Federal Communications Commission that was intended to substantiate accusations made a year ago, the employment commission termed AT&T and the Bell System, which it operates, a "monolith" that is "without doubt the largest oppressor of women workers in the United States."

The telephone company denied the allegations.

Last Dec. 10, when the utility company petitioned the FCC for an increase in its long-distance telephone rates, the employment commission, a federal agency, opposed the increase, accusing the company of "pervasive, system-wide and blatantly unlawful discrimination."

Hearing Scheduled

The FCC ruled that the employment commission had raised "serious questions" and ordered it to file written documentation. AT&T now has two months to examine the charges and the FCC will hold a public hearing on them beginning Jan. 31, 1972. In the employment commission's report, it accused AT&T of:

- Structuring recruiting, hiring and promotion procedures to prevent female advancement and, in effect, creating a system of men-only and women-only job categories in violation of civil rights legislation.
- Failing to provide "real equality of treatment for blacks." The commission said that blacks were relegated to the lowest-paying, least desirable positions, that unfair standards and tests were used for hiring blacks and that Southern telephone affiliates had not matched "even the minimal efforts" of the rest of the Bell System in employing blacks. Since most blacks employed by the telephone company are female, they "suffer from a dual handicap of both race and sex."
- Virtually ignoring Latin Americans. "Spanish-surnamed Americans have been described as 'the invisible minority' and in the case of the Bell System this is quite literally true," the report states, charging the company with not providing equal job and advancement chances for those who are employed.

30 Major Urban Areas

The report concentrated primarily on 30 large urban areas, which contain half of the country's work force and half of its black and Latin American populations.

In its defense, AT&T said that of employees hired during 1971, one in four was black, Indian, Oriental or Latin-Spanish surnamed.

The number of minority group employees has increased 265 percent since 1963, the company said, while total employment has climbed only 38 percent. Thirteen percent of AT&T's employment, or 135,000 persons, now come from minority groups.

Emigration to Canada From Europe Falling

OTTAWA, Dec. 5 (AP).—Immigration to Canada from Europe continues to drop sharply, according to government figures.

They show a total of 94,005 arrivals in the first nine months of 1971, compared with 113,323 in same period last year. The number from Europe fell to 40,530 from 59,467.

United States citizens were the largest single nationality, 17,270 in the first nine months, compared with 17,130 the year before.

Associated Press

SANTA'S HELPERS—This may not look like Santa's toy shop, but the work gets done just the same. Testing the tricycle is a prisoner at the Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Institute near Edmonton, Canada. He and his fellow prisoners are repairing toys and games for needy families and prisoners' children.

Obituaries

Trumpeter Punch Miller; New Orleans Jazz Musician

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5 (AP).—Ernest (Punch) Miller, 75, one of the old trumpet men who helped spread the new kind of music called jazz after World War I, died in a hospital here yesterday.

Also known as "Kid Punch" to collectors of old jazz records, Mr. Miller took his band out of New Orleans on tour in 1926 and settled in Chicago—but he ran afoul of hard liquor and hard times.

Mr. Miller, ailing but on the wagon, said he came back to New Orleans to die in 1956 but got well instead. In 1961 he was blasting away again on Bourbon Street and made tours of the United States and Japan.

Fred Van Deventer

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (NYT).—Fred Van Deventer, 67, a former WOR Radio newscaster who originated the radio and TV quiz show "Twenty Questions," died Thursday at his home in Colonial Heights, Va., near Petersburg.

Mr. Van Deventer, who did not use his first name on the air because he believed it made his name too long, began and ended his working career as a newspaperman; his last position was as a staff writer for the Petersburg Progress-Index.

"Twenty Questions," a popular program modeled after the parlor game "Animal, Vegetable or Mineral," was one of the first quiz shows to make the transition from radio to television.

Charles T. Hallinan

LONDON, Dec. 5 (UPI).—Charles T. Hallinan, 91, financial editor of United Press in London for three decades until his retirement in 1958, died Thursday at his home.

Mr. Hallinan was born in Lansing, Mich., but the family home was Chicago. After graduating from Dartmouth College and the University of Chicago, he worked as a reporter on the Chicago American, the Chicago Tribune and the Chicago Evening Post. He came to England for a vacation in 1920 and never left.

Mr. Hallinan joined the then United Press in London in 1920 and also worked at various times in the London bureaus of the Chicago Tribune, the old New York World and the Wall Street Journal and at the London Daily Mail.

Archbishop Tzanavaris

WUERZBURG, West Germany, Dec. 5 (AP).—Archbishop Jakovos Georges Tzanavaris, Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church in Central Europe, died yesterday of injuries received in an automobile accident Friday, police said.

Bishop Tzanavaris's brother Christos was seriously injured.

Bishop Tzanavaris's car hit a guard rail on the Frankfurt-Nuremberg autobahn, swerved across the road and plunged down a 30-foot embankment, police said. The cause of the accident was under investigation.

Italy Champions Beat U.K. in Last Bridge Match

ATHENS, Dec. 5 (NYT).—Italy put the finishing touch on its convincing European bridge championship victory by overwhelming Britain in its last-round match here yesterday. The Italians went into the lead at the start and won the 32-deal match by 56 international match points, worth 20-0 in victory points.

The winning Italian team included Benito Garozzo, Giorgo Belladona, Renato Mondolfo, Federico Mayer, Benito Binachi and Giuseppe Messina.

Their victory was clouded by the sickness of Mr. Messina, who was taken to a hospital following a suspected coronary attack.

The final results were: Italy, 379; Britain, 314; Switzerland, 263; Netherlands, 252; Poland, 244; Belgium, 226; Portugal, 219; Austria, 217; Turkey, 213; Denmark, 205; France and Sweden, 201; Norway, 200; Iceland, 193; Israel and Germany, 188; Ireland, 174; Hungary, 167; Yugoslavia, 149; Finland, 143; Greece, 103 and Spain, 98.

The Italian winners in the women's championship were: Marisa Bianchi, Rina Jabes, Antonietta Robaudo, Luciana Canessa, Anna Valenti and Vittoria Venturini.

—ALAN TRUSCOTT.

Swiss Criticize Spain

BERN, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—A petition signed by 18 Swiss members of parliament today called for a general amnesty for political prisoners in Spain and declared that torture was in general use there.

Vatican-Franco Compromise Seen As Bishops Are Shifted

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Dec. 5 (NYT).—The Vatican yesterday announced a shuffle of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Spain involving seven important sees.

Pope Paul VI appointed new archbishops for Madrid-Alcala, Toledo, Barcelona and Pamplona, and new bishops for Cordoba, Bilbao and Santander. Laborious negotiations between the Spanish government and the Vatican preceded yesterday's announcement.

Churchmen here said that the list of new archbishops and bishops reflected a compromise between liberal tendencies in the Vatican and in a part of the Spanish church, and the conservatism of the Spanish regime and its many backers in the episcopacy.

Under the existing concordat, or treaty, between the Vatican and Spain, the Spanish chief of state is entitled to take part in the choice of new residential bishops. It is understood here that Generalissimo Francisco Franco used this prerogative extensively during the confidential talks preceding the appointments.

Right Set Back

Experts on Spanish affairs said that the affect of yesterday's changes was to deny the extreme right any new positions from which to fight liberalization.

The new archbishop of Madrid, succeeding Casimiro Morcillo, who died last May, is Vicente Cardinal Enrique y Tarancon, archbishop of Toledo and primate of Spain.

The 64-year-old cardinal is widely regarded as the prelate chosen by the Vatican to lead the modernisation of the church in Spain. He is known to have introduced the comparatively liberal motions of the recent conference of Spanish bishops and priests that drew bitter attacks from rightist prelates and clergy and infuriated the government.

After the death of the conservative Archbishop Morcillo, the Vatican quickly named Cardinal Tarancon apostolic administrator of Madrid-Alcala, the most important see in Spain. This was generally interpreted as a move to forestall claims to that archdiocese by Jose Guerra Campos, a conservative who is the ranking auxiliary bishop in Madrid.

Among the new appointments is Jose Maria Cirarda Lachiondo, 54, a Basque who was, up to now, bishop of Santander and was known to be sympathetic to Basque nationalism. He was moved to Cordoba in Spain's deep south.

Another Basque prelate involved in yesterday's action is Antonio Anoveros Ataun, bishop of Cadiz and Ceuta, who was named bishop of Bilbao, the largest city in the Basque regi

Other changes:

- The Most Rev. Marc Gonzales Martin, 53, archbish of Barcelona, becomes archbish of Toledo and primate of Spa
- The Most Rev. Jose Mend Asensio, 50, bishop of Tarrago becomes archbishop of Pamplon replacing Arturo Cardinal Tabe Arosa, who now heads t Vatican's Congregation for I vine Worship.
- The Most Rev. Narc Jubany Arnau, 58, bishop Gerona, will be archbishop Barcelona.
- The Most Rev. Juan Anto del Val Gallo, auxiliary bis of Seville, is to be bishop Santander.

Spain Chided By 13 Deputi In Press Cas

MADRID, Dec. 5 (UP Thirteen members of parliam chided the Spanish governm today for closing a moderat liberal newspaper and demand that the press have the right criticize without fear of retali tion.

Never before in the 35-ye rule of Generalissimo Franci Franco have members of t Cortes, Spain's parliament, iss a formal statement criticizing t government, political sources sa

The government closed t newspaper Madrid last month grounds that its owners had vi lated laws governing newspap ownership. The paper, wi circulation of 70,000, had a rec of fines and suspensions for often nonconformist opinions.

Private Meeting

The 13 deputies said they h met privately to discuss the clo ing of Madrid and felt compell to take a public stand.

"We believe that diversity information is essential, as lo as it respects the principles" the law, the deputies said in joint statement published by t roman Catholic newspaper Ya.

They also said the closing ha violated constitutional guarantee against arbitrary action.

Gen. Franco, meanwhile, spen the weekend quietly with hi family, celebrating his 79th birth day yesterday.

U.S. Destroys Spy Satellite After Launch

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Dec. 5 (UPI).—The Air Force said today that an Atlas-Agena rocket carrying a top secret experimental spy satellite was destroyed shortly after launch yesterday.

The explosion was hidden from view from the ground by heavy mist and low clouds and there was no explanation for the Air Force's 16-hour delay in announcing the decision to destroy the satellite by radio command.

The rocket carried a satellite equipped with experimental sensors believed designed to detect and track missiles launched by the Soviet Union and China.

French Fail on Orbiting

PARIS, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—A French scientific satellite failed to go into orbit tonight after a perfect launching from Kourou, in French Guiana, in South America.

Cause of the setback is believed to have been malfunction of the second stage of a French Diamant B rocket.

The 97-kilo satellite, called the D-2A Polaire, was designed to study distribution of hydrogen in the atmosphere.

Sweden, U.S. Hold 1st Transatlantic TV-Phone Talk

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 5 (AP). The first two-way transatlant picture telephone transmissio was made Friday between Swed and the United States.

The connection, through a Intelsat-4 communication sat lite above the Atlantic, was b tween a new earth station joint operated in Sweden by the Sca dinavian countries and the Was ington headquarters of the Co munication Satellite Corp.—Co sat.

The Danish telecommunicatio director general, Gunnar Ped sen, talked over the link to D Joseph . Charyk, of Comsat.

The two-way video signal ha one TV channel in each directi and one telephone channel.

After the official exchange greetings, the picture-phone w used to introduce a two-mont old baby to its grandparents Sweden.

Later, deaf mutes seated b fore small television screens Sweden and in Washington, D. communicated in sign langua across the Atlantic.

The ambassadors of Denmar Finland, Norway and Swede assembled at the operations cent of Comsat in Washington, smil and chatted with notables of t four Scandinavian countries gat ered around the console Sweden.

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The Israeli leader has just had talks here with President Nixon on further military and diplomatic support for her country. In reply to a question she said she had neither philosophical nor practical differences with the President.

But Mrs. Meir seemed to indicate that the President had made no firm commitment to resume deliveries of Phantom jet planes, when she said only that she hoped the deliveries would be resumed.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad, in a separate television interview just before Mrs. Meir's, stressed that Middle East peace talks could be resumed only if Israel pledged to withdraw from territory it captured in the 1967 war.

"All the doors for peace have been closed" by the Israelis, Mr. Riad said. This is why, he said, Egypt's President Anwar Sadat made a recent warlike speech to Egyptian Army troops stationed along the Suez Canal.

Yesterday, after a 50-minute meeting with Mrs. Meir, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., urged immediate resumption of Phantom jet deliveries to Israel.

"Any sign of weakness or ambivalence on the part of the United States only adds to the present instability," Sen. Humphrey said. "A stop-and-go policy on the delivery of arms and other assistance creates uncertainty and anxiety in the minds of both Israel and the Arab countries."

Allon Sees Warning

JERUSALEM, Dec. 5 (UPI).—Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Allon said in a radio interview tonight that the attitude of the big powers to the Indian-Pakistani fighting should serve as a warning to all smaller nations, including the nations of the Middle East.

In the first official Israeli comment on the war in the Indian subcontinent, Mr. Allon expressed sympathy for the Bangla Desh (Bengali nation), "pulverized not only by the superpowers but also by their Indian and Pakistani brothers."

"When the United States proposes to the UN Security Council to adopt a resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire, the proposal draws a Soviet veto." Mr. Allon added: "It turns out that, even when larger nations, like the Pakistanis, the Indians and the Bengalis, are concerned, they too may fall prey to conflicting interests of the superpowers, and this should serve as a warning to all smaller nations, including the nations of the Middle East.

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1 Uruguay Loser Wants to Duel Second Also-Ran

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 5 (AP).—Retired Gen. Liber Seregni, the leftist Broad Front's defeated presidential candidate, has challenged another retired general and electon loser to a duel.

The challenge, placed before a military tribunal of honor to determine if Gen. Seregni was offended, stems from campaign statements by retired Gen. Juan P. Ribas, the presidential candidate of a minor faction of the ruling Colorado party.

Gen. Seregni, 54, and the Broad Front—formed earlier this year by Christian Democrats, Communists and Socialists—were squeezed out in the presidential race a week ago by Uruguay's two traditional parties, the Colorados and the Blancos.

Gen. Ribas, 75, who fought a duel with a political opponent in 1957, is a staunch anti-Communist. He is alleged to have called Gen. Seregni a coward and a traitor for joining the Broad Front.

Uruguay Waits On Poll Recount

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—A recount ordered of all votes cast in Uruguay's general election last Sunday will delay a result until the end of January, the president of the electoral committee said here today. He also said 80,000 expatriate votes have to be tallied.

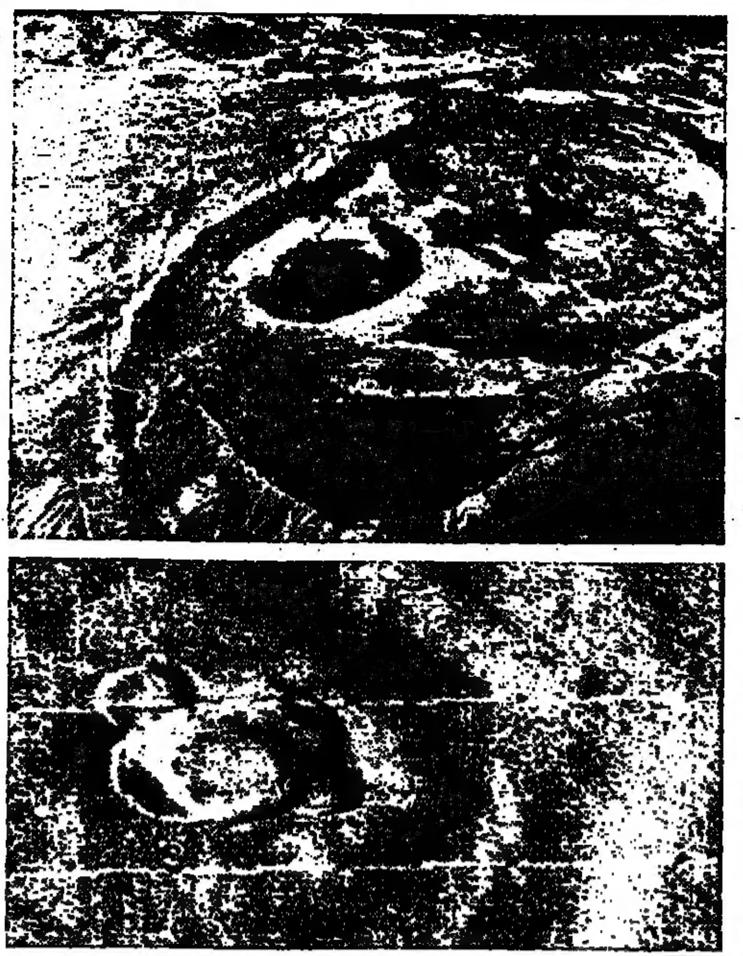
Figures published by the government so far give the ruling Colorado party 595,570 votes, the opposition Blanco party 585,974, and the newly-formed leftwing Broad Front coalition, which has conceded defeat, 276,636.

In the presidential race, the personal nominees of outgoing President Jorge Pacheco Areco, Agriculture Minister Juan Maria Bordaberry, had a 9,596-vote edge over Blanco liberal Wilson Ferreira Aldunate.

2 Held in 15 Deaths After Naples Blast

NAPLES, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—Police yesterday arrested two men and charged them with mass murder and arson following an explosion that wrecked an apartment building here Wednesday, killing 15 persons and injuring six others.

One of those arrested, Raffaele Donelli, was the owner of a furniture store in the building. The other, Francesco Mozzillo, 63, was one of those injured. The three-story building, in which five families lived, crashed to the ground after a huge explosion on the ground floor.



UPI.

BY COMPARISON—Photos released by Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., show similarities between certain parts of the planets Earth and Mars. Bottom photo shows crater complex near Acraeus Lacus in Tharsis region of Mars as viewed by Mariner-9. The top photo shows Kilauea Caldera in Hawaii.

Earth-Like Volcanoes May Dot Mars, Mariner Photos Show

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (NYT).—Scientists directing the Mariner-9 spacecraft now orbiting Mars reported Friday that the red planet may be dotted with the shells of extinct volcanoes similar to some on earth.

The scientists said their "working hypothesis" is that four features of the Martian landscape that were photograped by Mariner-9 are the mountainous shells of calderas, that is active and extinct volcanoes, that appear on such diverse areas of the earth as Hawaii and the Galapagos Islands.

"The view ranges from agreement to skepticism to outraged disbelief," Dr. Harold Masursky of the U.S. Geological Survey told a news conference at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory at Pasadena, Calif. But in a discussion of the Martian geology, he said this seems to be the best theory put forth on the basis of what Mariner-9 had radioed back to earth.

In releasing other details of the flight, the scientists said the gigantic dust storm that is all but enveloping Mars at altitudes up to 30 miles, appeared to be abating.

Yet the scientists expressed concern that the yellowish dust obscuring most of the Martian surface features might not dissipate before the scheduled end of the Mariner-9 mission, now 11 weeks away. They said the fine particles were so diffuse, the Martian atmosphere so thin and the gravity there so weak that it could be months before they fall back to the surface. The storm has been raging for 10 weeks.

Comparison of the current Mariner-9 photographs with those taken by Mariner-7 two years ago also seem to indicate, the scientists said, that the polar ice caps of Mars actually may be extremely thin, on the order of several inches in some places.

Another intriguing theory outlined by the scientific group is that the two Martian moons, Deimos and Phobos, may once have been the same body but may have been cracked apart by the impact of an asteroid.

The two little moons—the dimensions of Phobos are 13 by 16 miles while Deimos is only half as large—are irregularly shaped, somewhat like potatoes.

Dr. Carl Sagan, a Cornell University astronomer, said a clear idea of the composition, formative processes and erosive forces of the moons and Mars itself might eventually shed light on the composition of the solar system and the universe itself.

The purpose of the Mariner-9 mission, which started with a Cape Kennedy blast-off on May 30, is to map photographically 70 percent of the planet's surface, as well as study the thin atmosphere, dust clouds and surface features, that have generated the most interest.

The four spots, apparently mountaintops that have peaked through the dust clouds, that may be volcanoes are named Nix Olympia, Acraeus Lacus, Pavonis Locus and Nodus Gordii, the latter being about 60 miles in diameter.

Dr. Masursky noted that the four cratered areas enclosed steps and terraces having scalloped patterns like the Fernandina caldera in the Galapagos Islands and Kilauea volcano on the Island of Hawaii.

Polar Caps on Sun

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP).—The sun has north and south polar caps, information gathered by the Orbiting Solar Observatory-7 disclosed Friday.

OSO-7 measurements show for the first time that the temperature of the corona, the sun's upper atmosphere, is cooler by billions of degrees at the poles than over other regions of the sun. But the corona's temperature at the poles still is a million degrees.

Unlike the frozen polar caps of earth and Mars that photograph a brilliant white, the sun's poles show up, in the electronic measurements made into multicolor pictures, as black areas.

Turbulent 25 Days

Castro Ends His Visit to Chile; Stops Over in Peru, Ecuador

By Juan de Onis

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 5 (NYT).—"Perhaps our visit has served as a stimulus for those who want to create difficulties for the popular government, and it may have sharpened some problems."

With this comment, Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba left Chile yesterday after a 25-day visit during which antagonisms between the left-wing government of President Salvador Allende and the anti-Marxist opposition rose to new levels of violence.

[Mr. Castro arrived back in Havana today, Reuters reported.]

The basic causes of this conflict existed before Mr. Castro and his entourage of civilian and military aides arrived last month. It is likely that the confrontation in the streets, in the university, and in the Congress would have taken place at this time even if Mr. Castro had not been here.

But public comments by the Cuban revolutionary leader on the crisis have contributed to antagonisms that erupted in street violence last week, leading to the declaration of a state of emergency and curfew in this capital, under army control.

Mr. Castro's interpretation of the crisis as "fascism in action," which he forcefully conveyed to government leaders, may have hardened the position of Mr. Allende's "popular unity" coalition against the opposition.

Mr. Castro and Mr. Allende have coincided in describing the march on Wednesday by 5,000 women protesting food shortages, and the street clashes between Marxist and anti-Marxist youth groups that followed, as "an escalation of fascist sedition."

Luis Corvalan Lepe, secretary-general of the Communist party, said in a radio message that "the working class is not prepared to permit the fascist bands to control the streets again."

All work centers and farms controlled by the Marxists were ordered to "assume a position of combat" and mobilize forces "to take the offensive."

Visits Peru, Ecuador

LIMA, Dec. 5 (NYT).—Mr. Castro conferred for almost six hours yesterday at Lima's international airport with President Juan Velasco Alvarado and other key officers in Peru's military government.

Then he flew off for another airport visit in Guayaquil, 825 miles to the north, with the president of Ecuador, Jose Maria Velasco Idarco.

With the two visits to the leaders of non-Marxist oriented countries that do not maintain diplomatic relations with Cuba, Mr. Castro slightly narrowed the existing breach in the U.S.-inspired formal isolation of Cuba from most of its Latin American neighbors.

China's Fallout Detected in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (NYT).—The Atomic Energy Commission announced yesterday that radioactive fallout has been detected in eight states in the western part of the United States, evidently the result of a recent nuclear test on the Chinese mainland.

The commission said the radioactivity was believed to stem from a blast of roughly 20 kilotons set off at China's Lop Nor test site on Nov. 11. The explosion, a relatively small one in terms of modern atomic weapons technology, was about the size of the original blast over Hiroshima.

Rugby Star's Finest Catch Saves Girl, 2

MONTLUÇON, France, Dec. 5 (AP).—French rugby player Jean-Claude Romane made the greatest catch of his career Friday—grabbing a 2-year-old girl as she fell from a fifth-story window.

Mr. Romane, 31, heard the girl crying as she teetered on the edge of her apartment window while he was parking his car below. He ran and caught her as she fell, making a rolling fall to cut the impact. The girl suffered only a bump on her forehead.

Business Is Up, Pollution Down in Vienna Car Ban

VIENNA, Dec. 5 (UPI).—Business is up and pollution is down since Vienna blocked cars a week ago from the heart of its "inner city," authorities said today.

"Pollution has dropped by 70 percent," Franz Hofmann, head of the city planning office, said. "The remaining pollution comes mainly from coal heating. We will therefore start a new campaign appealing to inner-city dwellers to switch to gas and electricity."

"Shop owners report a 35 to 50 percent increase in business in the first week," said Heinrich Heinz, head of administration for the inner city. "There's no doubt the pedestrian zone will be prolonged and enlarged next year."

Part of the inner city—St. Stephen's Square, half of the Kaerntnerstrasse shopping street and the historic Graben Square—is now a car-less pedestrian zone for a five-week period over Christmas.

Brezhnev Goes To Warsaw for Party Congress

WARSAW, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev arrived here today to attend the sixth Polish Communist party congress, during which he is expected to make a major speech on foreign policy.

The five-day congress opens tomorrow. It will be attended by other East European leaders, who may take the opportunity to discuss international questions, such as Berlin and the proposed all-European security conference.

Mr. Brezhnev's speech to the 1,815 party delegates, probably on Tuesday, is likely to cover East-West relations and possible proposals for troop reductions in Europe by Warsaw Pact nations and NATO.

The Soviet leader's presence will be taken as a sign of Moscow's endorsement of the economic reform policies of Poland's new party leader Edward Gierek, who has pledged higher wages and living standards for workers.

Pravda Assails 'Reactionary' Mao

MOSCOW, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today launched a scathing attack on Maoism, charging that it aided imperialism and reaction.

An article in the Communist party daily Pravda also claimed that Maoists were conducting one purge after another against an opposition movement in the Chinese Army.

"In essence, Maoism is by no means a revolutionary but a reactionary ideology, objectively bringing grist to the mill of imperialism and reaction," it said.

The lengthy commentary follows a flurry of Soviet press attacks recently reflecting Moscow's anger over Chinese policy at the United Nations. Pravda said Friday that Peking was serving imperialists by opposing the Soviet proposal for a world disarmament conference.

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You'll be offered the choice of three meals in economy, for example.

Most airlines give you no choice.

And you'll have the choice of two films.*

Most airlines show one, or none.

Then we have a new terminal in New York (for TWA passengers only). You can be through it, having cleared customs and immigration inside twenty minutes.

Most airlines still share one old terminal.

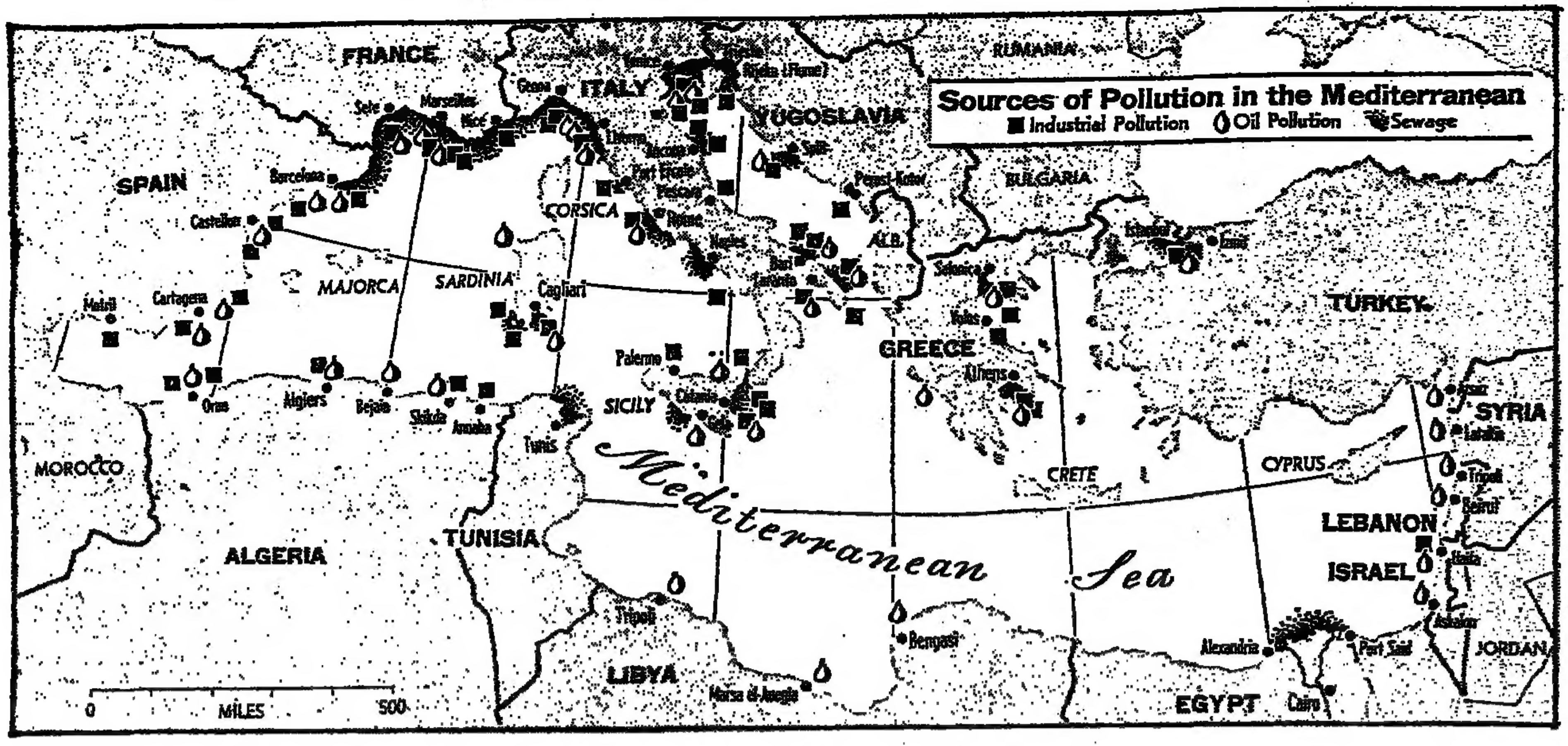
However, we feel it's our twin seat that may tempt you to try TWA next time you fly to America.

If so, we're sure it's our total Ambassador Service that will make you fly back with us.

TWA

*IATA requires us to make a nominal charge for in-flight entertainment. And for alcoholic beverages in economy class.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1971



Some Therapy for a Sick Mediterranean

ROME (NYT).—The Mediterranean has been widely diagnosed as a dangerously sick sea; now the experts are seeking the therapy.

As a result of international conferences, the formation of numerous committees and the publication of voluminous reports on the deteriorating health of their sea, most Mediterranean nations have become aware of the problem. They have also become aware that unless they act together, they are apt to drown separately in a sea of pollution.

The principal causes of the Mediterranean's poor health are its limited water circulation, slow rate of oxygen replenishment and lack of sufficient nutrients for marine life. These factors have been compounded by oil, chemical and sewage pollution that has already taken a substantial toll of public health, tourism and fisheries in the 18 Mediterranean countries.

Ecological Conscience

Now the Mediterranean states, shaken by evidence that the cradle of civilization is turning into a graveyard, have begun to develop an ecological conscience.

The attention of most is now focused on the United Nations Human Environment Conference, set for June, 1972, in Stockholm. The countries hope the conference will achieve a principal goal: viable solutions to international pollution problems.

The Mediterranean has always had a precarious ecological balance, according to a comprehensive report presented at a conference in Malta in July by Lord Ritchie-Calder, an associate fellow of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions at Santa Barbara, Calif. The center sponsored the conference, called Pacem in Maribus.

The situation is believed to have reached its present critical phase because of increased industrialization, the rise in population and the absence of adequate controls.

Ten Mediterranean countries are working on a draft convention to be presented at Stockholm for a regional agreement on the control of marine pollution in the Mediterranean. The 21 states bordering on the Mediterranean and the Black Seas have been invited to take part in this collective action.

At the Pacem in Maribus conference, more than 180 diplomats and scientists from 30 countries agreed on the urgency of multilateral legislation.

One Real Opening

One obstacle to such action has been the reluctance of governments to publish the details of their pollution problems for fear of hurting their tourist industries. Some scientists, according to authoritative sources, are afraid to publish information because they might lose their jobs.

The only real opening of the 970,000-square-mile Mediterranean is the Strait of Gibraltar. Surface water from the Atlantic flows in, bringing oxygen; underneath it is an outgoing current of dense, saltier, colder water.

Such a narrow opening means that it takes about 80 years for a complete turnover of Mediterranean water, according to estimates by Arthur R. Miller of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute in Massachusetts.

The ecological balance of the marine environment, particularly in a semi-enclosed system such as the Mediterranean, can be destroyed in several ways. Some pollutants poison and kill plants and animal life directly. Others, such as oil, make so great a demand on the oxygen supply that marine life suffocates. Some pollutants, such as fertilizers and detergents, produce an excessive growth of certain plants or animals at the expense of others.

A fourth type of pollutant, DDT and other chlorinated hydrocarbons, accumulates in some types of marine life that have an affinity for this type of substance, and it eventually passes into the food chain with dangerous or lethal effects.

The two most polluted regions of the Mediterranean are the Provençal Basin off the French Riviera, and the Venice-Trieste area in the Adriatic Sea. The Rhône River flows near Marseilles into the basin and the Po flows into the Adriatic just south of Venice.

The two rivers have often been called the lungs of the Mediterranean because they and the Strait of Gibraltar were the sea's main sources of oxygen regeneration. The rivers have now become, in effect, sewers of debris, waste and pollutants and they contain relatively little oxygen.

There has been more detailed research on the extent of pollution in the areas fed by the rivers than in any other part of the Mediterranean. Yugoslav experts from the Center for Marine Research Institute at Zagreb, led by Joze Stirn of the biology department of the University of Ljubljana, report that pollution processes in the Venice-Trieste area have reached "very serious levels, probably the most disturbing in the whole Mediterranean."

The region of Marseilles was described as similar to that of Trieste. A large center of ports, industry and population pours waste, most of it untreated, into the sea. The bacterial load in the water was said to have gone "beyond safety limits" and marine sediments are impregnated with intestinal germs 100 yards from the shore. The Bay of Marseilles is contaminated by detergents, pesticides and a coating of oil. Some marine animal and plant species have decreased; others have grown abnormally.

First Big Step

The first important step toward a comprehensive survey of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean was taken at the Conference on Pollution of the Seas, organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome last December. Fifteen countries agreed to cooperate in the project.

A report by experts of the sponsoring organization's General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean, and the International Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean, provides a global view of the state of pollution for the whole region, specifying types of pollution and existing legislation.

Domestic, or sewage, pollution from large urban centers or areas of high population concentration is already a source of concern along the Spanish, French and Italian coasts where sewage goes directly into the sea with little or no treatment, according to the report.

The main sources of industrial chemical waste in the western Mediterranean basin, which includes the Adriatic, were said to be metallurgy, industrial textiles, tanneries, pulp mills, fertilizers, chemical works, pesticides, detergents, docks and dockyards, metal industries, cement works and plastic manufacture.

The widespread use of vegetal pesticides, particularly in estuaries and lagoons, was said to be responsible for the loss of marine life at all levels from zooplankton to fish. Aquatic birds have also suffered from the effects of pesticides. In the eastern Mediterranean, pesticides are not widely used and the problem arises only in Israel, Cyprus and the Nile Delta.

Agriculture was included as a significant factor of industrial pollution because of the runoff into the sea of artificial fertilizers, pesticides and animal wastes from Spain, France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey and Israel.

The Food and Agriculture Organization's conference on the pollution of the seas summarized water pollution legislation: Most of the industrialized nations along the Mediterranean coasts have begun to take action on mounting pollution in their coastal waters, but there is still an urgent need for action at the international level.

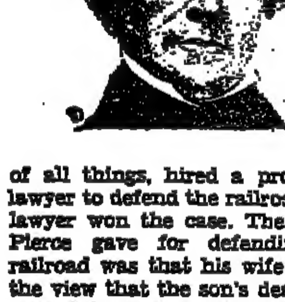
As preparation for the Stockholm conference, an inter-governmental working group on marine pollution held its first session in London last June. Representatives of 33 states—oceanographers, marine scientists and fishery experts—proposed regulation of the dumping of wastes and regional agreements on pollution in the North Sea and the Mediterranean.

'Friends of Franklin Pierce' Rally 'Round

Light on the Most Obscure of U.S. Presidents

By David Epstein

The writer, an attorney who wrote this article for The Washington Post, is the founder of the Friends of Franklin Pierce, whose motto is: "To rescue him from the obscurity he so richly deserves."



WASHINGTON—As it has in the past, the United States last month ignored the birth date of President Franklin Pierce who, in the opinion of those who have reviewed his presidency, ranks as the most obscure and among the least successful of the American Presidents.

Pierce's obscurity is such that even humorous anecdotal material generated by his life and times has been forgotten, much like his presidential administration. For example, in 1845, Pierce, then a captain in the Mexican War, in a cavalry charge near Vera Cruz, Mexico, fainted and fell off his horse. During the presidential campaign of 1852, this incident was cited as evidence of Pierce's cowardice. In rebuttal, his adherents asserted that the true version of the occurrence was that the horse had stumbled, and in the process of being thrown from the animal, the saddle horn struck Pierce in the groin, rendering him unconscious.

Although he had been a former representative and senator in the Congress prior to seeking the presidency, the quality which made Pierce most acceptable for the office was that he was a Northerner who held strong Southern sympathies in viewing the sectional issues which were then, in the pre-Civil War days, rending the country. Persons of this stripe were, in some quarters, sneeringly referred to as "doughfaces."

Two Conclusions

In recalling Pierce, aside from musing on the quaint occurrences of his life and administration, two conclusions may be drawn. First, contrary to the conventional wisdom, an individual does not, merely by assuming the presidency, "grow" in office. Pierce, as it were, although he had actively sought the office, in his inaugural address, with a certain amount of unintended prophecy, stated that he had "been borne to a position so suitable for others rather than desirable for myself" adding, "You have summoned me in my weakness; you must sustain me by your strength."

The inauguration augured the administration. The inaugural parade was snubbed by the District of Columbia Fire Department because of Pierce's failure to attend or even respond to an invitation to attend a party given in his honor by the Fire Department.

At the oath-taking ceremony itself, which took place on a bitter wintry day, rather than follow the practice of all his predecessors and read a prepared speech, Pierce delivered an extemporaneous oration of more than 3,000 words. During the extended course of these remarks 65,000 of the 80,000 member crowd left the inaugural scene. Due to the exposure, Abigail Fillmore, the wife of the outgoing President, caught a cold which resulted in her death a month later.

Pierce's Vice-President, William R. King, was not present at the occasion and, by special act of Congress, was allowed to receive the oath of office in Havana, Cuba. Within a few days after taking the oath King died.

At the conclusion of the inauguration day, Pierce upon returning to the White House with one of his aides, found the place in complete disarray, all the Fillmore servants having departed. Finding only a single candle to light and undoubtedly cursing the darkness, Pierce could locate only a mattress on the floor upon which to spend his first night in the White House.

Uniquely in American history, Pierce went through four years in office without a change in his cabinet officials, which included Jefferson Davis, as the secretary of war and soon to be president of the Confederacy.

Various historians, viewing his administration, have found little to discuss. One historian, describing the work of each of the nation's Presidents with respect to their contributions to the City of Washington, states of Pierce only that he carried on the work of Millard Fillmore in building an asylum, the predecessor of St. Elizabeth's Hospital. Another historian who has studied great presidential decisions attributes three to Millard Fillmore, who has some claim to presidential obscurity, and none whatever to Pierce. During Fillmore's administration Commodore Matthew C. Perry opened Japan to the West; the United States purchased that part of the Southwest which became known as the Gadsden Purchase; and the first perforated postage stamps were issued by the government.

Pierce during his presidency, while horseback riding in Rock Creek Park, ran a woman down and earned the distinction of being the first person, as President, to be involved in a criminal offense. While this particular incident may not have been attributable to his heavy drinking, Pierce was, as one historian put it, a "tragic figure" who "suffered from an overfondness for alcohol and a violent allergy to it."

At the conclusion of his administration, Pierce sought the nomination for a second term, but was rejected by his own Democratic party, earning the distinction of being the only President who having been elected to the office was refused renomination for a second term when one was sought.

Even when preparing to leave office, misadventures continued. On the day preceding Buchanan's inauguration, Pierce, desiring to put the White House in order for his successor, decided to spend his last night in office at the home of his secretary of state. On the morning of the inauguration, the Buchanan inaugural party appeared at the secretary's home to take Pierce in the procession to the Capitol for the ceremony. He was not there. After some scurrying about, one person recalled having seen Pierce wandering through the lobby of the Willard Hotel, and so the presidential procession went to the hotel and there was Pierce, alone. Pierce, mistakenly expecting to be picked up at the hotel, had gone there without informing anyone.

Harsh Critics

The judgment of Pierce's contemporaries on his administration was harsh. Nathaniel Hawthorne, a college classmate at Bowdoin College, close friend and biographer, admitted "there are scores of men in the country that seem brighter than he is."

Ralph Waldo Emerson thought that Hawthorne was "unlucky in having for a friend a man who could not be befriended; whose miserable administration admits of but one excuse, imbecility. Pierce was either the worst, or he was the weakest, of all our Presidents." Indeed, Emerson, upon receiving a book from Hawthorne which was dedicated to Pierce, immediately tore out the dedicatory page. Nor did Emerson appear to believe that a particular compassion was necessary in those pre-Freudian days, to assess Pierce in the light of his personal misfortunes. Pierce, at the time he was President-elect, was involved in a tragic train wreck with his wife and his then only surviving child. The child was killed and his wife, as a result, was unhinged for the rest of her life. One of the other passengers on the train sued the railroad for negligence and Pierce, of all things, hired a prominent lawyer to defend the railroad! The lawyer won the case. The reason Pierce gave for defending the railroad was that his wife was of the view that the son's death was caused by divine intervention so that Pierce would be able to give his undivided attention to the burdens of the presidency.

The second principle to be drawn from Pierce's presidency is that former Presidents should be memorialized only after the passage of time has allowed for dispassionate assessments of individual accomplishments and not just because a person has been President for a period of time. Fortunately, unlike the present day impulse to memorialize a President almost from the moment he reaches the White House, which has resulted in a proliferation of edifices, under the guise of libraries around the country, honoring Hoover, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and soon Nixon, the urge to do so was not there in earlier times. The New Hampshire legislature debated for some 50 years as to whether and in what manner to memorialize this native son who had ascended to the presidency, finally deciding upon an unobtrusive statue on the State Capitol grounds. Curiously, the Pierce statue, while listing all of the offices he held, also lists several offices which he declined, in contrast with Thomas Jefferson's specific instructions that his Monticello tombstone should list only that he was the author of the Declaration of Independence and of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom and the Father of the University of Virginia, thereby omitting numerous accomplishments including cabinet posts and the presidency.

A contemporary, John Sherman, viewing Pierce's presidency from the post Civil War perspective summed up his presidential career:

"I can appreciate his ability, integrity, and agreeable social qualities, and only regret that he was President of the United States at a time when the sagacity of a Jefferson, the determined courage of a Jackson, or the shrewdness and wisdom of a Lincoln were needed to meet the difficulties and dangers which he had to encounter."

The U.S. Surprise Offe To End the Money Crisi

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS (NYT).—Luigi Barzini observed in his book "The Italians" that while the Italians forget their defeats, the French look for victories.

The comment is especially germane in the current stage of the international monetary crisis, where compromises are finally in sight after nearly four months of a dialogue among the deaf.

The French insisted all along that it was the United States that was out of step. American profligacy was the cause of monetary disorders. Like any other country in trouble, the United States had to devalue its currency.

This was hard to swallow in Washington. When the United States finally acted last August to boost its exports and erase the deficit in its balance of payments, it in effect told the other major nations that the deficit was their problem.

So, the American argument continued, it was up to them to get rid of the deficit by upvaluing their currencies and making trade and defense-sharing concessions to the United States.

Washington said the United States had a deficit because other countries insisted on running comfortable surpluses, but that the situation could not continue because it was depressing American employment.

Last week in Rome, something happened to bring the two sides closer together. At a meeting of the finance ministers of the ten richest non-Communist countries, the United States accepted in principle a devaluation of the dollar.

Nothing Definite

There were no concrete offers and no commitments, but for the first time since the crisis began the United States put devaluation numbers on the table.

This was part of a "nuts and bolts" negotiating effort (the term was used by the secretary of the U.S. Treasury, John B. Connally) to get a realignment package that would give the dollar a major trading advantage in world export markets.

The French, who had pressed their partners in the Common Market and the Japanese into demanding American devaluation as a condition of settlement, had won a victory. With it the French were then prepared to give the United States some small trading advantage over France.

The precise numbers will depend on the type of political agreement President Nixon arrives at when he sees President Georges Pompidou of France in the Azores Dec. 13. Significantly, the next meeting of the Group of Ten finance ministers—the members of the club of the rich countries—will take place four days later in Washington.

There could well be a settlement then, even though large controversial areas remain to be covered.

The political will to reach a settlement exists on both sides of the Atlantic and in Tokyo. One reason is that the crisis has damaged world business confidence and, if it is prolonged, could throw Japan, the countries of Western Europe and even the United States into a new depression. A second reason is that it has undermined the unity of the Western world on the eve of major negotiations with Communist countries over new security arrangements.

The word at Rome was that President Nixon now wants to resolve the thing quickly. Mr. Connally made this clear when he told the other delegates that he had been given plenipotentiary negotiating powers to reach an agreement in Rome, if possible. When he talked devaluation numbers the others knew he meant business.

10 Percent Offer

In fact they got a little more than they bargained for. The shock came—followed by 40 minutes of silence as the central bankers feverishly made their trade impact calculations—when Mr. Connally suggested as a "working hypothesis" a 10-percent devaluation of the dollar.

Although the monetary system has been shattered since Mr. Nixon's Aug. 15 decision to sever the dollar's links with gold, the dollar remains, in fact, the key currency because of American economic power.

As such, the dollar's exchange rate depends on what other nations will permit.

Whatever the United States put on the table, it was clear that the other nations would control the size of the devaluation. They do this by adjusting their own exchange rates in line with what they think the spread should be.

Everyone around the table, except the United States, would have been happy with a 5-percent devaluation. But in view of the reluctance of other countries to upvalue their currencies, 5 percent would not have been enough to give the United States what it considered it needed as a "reasonable" adjustment.

When the 10-percent blow fell, Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer, Anthony Barber, and Italy's finance minister, Mario Ferrari Aggradi, said their economies could not absorb the 10 percent and so their currencies would have to go down some.

French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said nothing, although earlier he had told the meeting that France would accept a 5-percent realignment between the franc and the dollar.

Annual Deficits

The United States will have a basic deficit in its balance of payments—the difference between what it spends abroad and what it takes in—of $10 billion this year and probably another $10 billion next year.

This is what Mr. Connally and his chief monetary deputy, Paul Volcker, are trying to erase. In pure financial terms this is what the crisis is all about. In political terms, however, the implications go far beyond the numbers: What should the role of the United States in the world be?

The dollar became an overvalued currency because the United States was overextended. The crisis reflects the search for a new political as well as economic order to take account of the changes in the world power structure over the last quarter-century.

One of the major technical problems in trying to sort things out is that there is no central political authority behind the mighty economic force of Western Europe.

Half of the negotiating time in Rome was taken up, before negotiations with the United States, in a search for a joint position among the Common Market countries and Britain, which has joined their monetary councils as a future full member of the Market.

The six—Luxembourg, a Market member, is not in the Group of Ten—refused to talk to the United States individually and yet, haggling among themselves, they were unable to construct a solid front.

The negotiating efforts are now concentrated on getting a realignment that would give the United States most of the balance of payments redress it seeks. Once this occurs, the United States would get rid of 10-percent surcharge on imp and protectionist investment credits that have so stirred ire of foreign governments businessmen. It would then about the rest of the adjustm in a more relaxed atmospher

Needed 'Give'

Mr. Connally said at the R meeting that the United St wanted an 11-percent real ment between the dollar and other major currencies. Wi a dollar devaluation, the valuations of other cou would have to be so high as politically as well as econom unacceptable to them.

The 11 percent is equivale balance-of-payments terms roughly $9 billion of adjustm for the United States, or 90 cent of the estimated an basic deficit for this year next.

In addition, the United St is seeking immediate trade-c cessions and wants to estab procedures for discussing som the long-range trade probl such as the Common Mar farm protectionism and pr erating preferential agreem Overall, the United States asking for a massive swing of billion, in its international counts.

The United States obvio will not get all it wants. But finally showing a willingness devalue, it has established possibility of a reasonable se ment.

Much still depends on Fra which will be asked to accep least a 7-percent devaluation the dollar without pushing franc down. If the franc holds 7 percent, the pound sterling the Italian lira will probably the same.

With what the West Germ the Japanese, Belgium, Netherlands and others se prepared to offer (although h bargaining on everything still r mains) this could be enough get a durable realignment, wh would start the flow of mon back into the United States, g the stock market an upwa thrust and energize the dollar

France would claim its vict The dollar would be knock from the pedestal, and the Un ed States would be the better for it.

Holding the Price Lin As Wage Front Sags

By Walter Rugaber

WASHINGTON (NYT).—The Price Commission slapped a lot of grasping fingers last week. Patiently, even blandly, it explained to the culprits that inflation is bad—and that if they lacked the will-power to resist temptation, the commission would supply it.

The episode held an immediate, dollars-and-cents significance for business and labor. It also offered some broader perspective on the government's three-week-old Phase-2 program and the machinery set up to administer it.

The prospect of a "gentlemen's agreement" between labor and management members of the Pay Board has worried some observers of the Nixon administration's economic stabilization effort from the beginning. The official theory was that the five labor and the five management members of the board would naturally be continually on opposite sides and that the five public members, therefore, would hold the balance of power on wage decisions. It hasn't worked out that way so far.

The meetings do sound like collective bargaining sessions. And, as expected, the union leaders do argue tirelessly that their contracts must be respected even if they sometimes look a little inflationary. But it is the public members who have been most vocal in fighting big raises.

Fought Alone

They alone fought to trim a settlement that gave soft coal miners a wage and fringe benefit increase of 15 percent or more. Management, on and off the Pay Board, was passive—apparently confident that whatever it gave to workers could be passed on to consumers in the form of higher prices.

This was indeed just what the Price Commission had said business could do: Cost increases justified price increases. Pay raises averaging 5.5 percent, trimmed by gains in productivity that have averaged 3 percent, would produce price advances of 2.5 percent.

But it was apparent that this neat arrangement could fall apart—that labor, offering one reason or another, could push raises of more than 5.5 percent through the Pay Board, while management, in turn, could win corresponding increases from the Price Commission.

By itself, the coal situation would certainly have seemed less than threatening. But there many major cases ahead, with its sharp built-in differen its tendency to wrangle inc clusively, and its nonaggres leadership, the Pay Board beginning to look distinctly

Not Invincible

The Price Commission, me while, scarcely seemed invinc It had itself approved two three increases that appeared the surface anyway, very But in some crucial respects commission is a different bure cracy altogether.

There are only seven mem all representing the public, they hold relatively brisk and passionate discussions under decisive chairman, C. Jack Grayson Jr. The commission apparently ahead in recrui a staff and far ahead in work out the procedural details of operation.

The minute coal wages w approved, the commission star looking for a price case. first to apply for an increase the Old Ben Coal Co., a quiet named but important subsid of the Standard Oil Co. of O The commission demanded m information. Old Ben had ed for a 8.71 percent rise. Wednesday, the commission nounced that it would allow only 3.71 percent, meaning the company could pass on than two-thirds of its new la costs and thus confronting it the prospect of a severe pro squeeze.

Implications Clear

The implications were cl but the commission took pa to make them inescapable: Old Ben case would apply business generally, and gener price increases cannot reflect raises above the 5.5 percent gui line.

The commission bluntly if plicitly rejected the Pay Boa rationale for allowing some rai above the guidelines—name that workers should be allow to "catch up" with those in rel ed industries, otherwise there w be genuine inequities.

"We have to stop somewher Mr. Grayson said. His agenc example not only threatened leave business holding the b but also was meant to "stiff backbones," as one observer p it, among the Pay Board's ma agement members. It was de nitely the strongest move th far in Phase 2.

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U.S. 7th Army in Germany Acts to Lift Sagging Morale

By Lawrence Fellows

ERG, West Germany -Tormented by racial tering discipline and l sense of mission, e U.S. Seventh Army are being introduced y altered style of life to lift their morale e their effectiveness.

unsettling process of tion and change, icuous new methods y brushed away rules ons that have been y life as long as there rmies.

units of the Seventh ldier can see his bat- mander at any time to ust what he considers nable order or unfair natory treatment, or st poor food in the

eason, soldiers can he training exercises ve and the war games y.

Trial Rules

rtial are being can- the evidence is judged y or biased or when have waited for what ties consider an un- long time to be brought

s who have trouble o the new drill are l out. The noncoms officers who are dis- being bypassed are ed out too, especially s that they were by- a good cause.

f these officers can't uff," said S. Sgt. Tony nself a bit of an old- 11 years' service.

lla, a military police- aiserslautern, regularly int patrols with the man police, prowling a German police Mer- responding to calls German police radio. another of the new nake law enforcement more effective in gar- s and to remove a source of friction with ns.

eant is all in favor of s, although he thinks oms are having trouble hem.

it's going a little too m," he said. "The kids educated now. The can't communicate They can't hack this. ."

o one with any knowl- e Seventh Army speaks gly of its soldiers as fighting men, allowing for the bad actors and misfits that are bound to turn up in any group of 185,000.

"Until you have their confidence, you can't say, 'Take that hill,'" explained Maj. William H. Sylvia of the 32d Army Air Defense Command in Kaiserslautern, recalling some eye-opening experiences he had in Vietnam. "You have to tell them why."

"The young soldiers today are as good as has ever been assembled," said Maj. Ernst Bolton of the 3d Infantry (Marne) Division in Würzburg. "In Vietnam they did everything they were asked and did it well, even when they thought they had no reason to be in Vietnam."

In the Seventh Army, in some respects, the sense of mission had been weakened far more than in Vietnam.

The war, with its higher priority, has drained the Seventh of funds and equipment and of experienced men. The barracks have sometimes been allowed to run down. Training has been kept to an inexpensive minimum. Officers barely set their feet on the ground before they are whisked off to Vietnam without getting to know their men, much less win their confidence.

The Seventh Army is the mainstay of the American fighting force of 310,000 in Europe and the Mediterranean. Also the mainstay of NATO's defenses against the Soviet Union and its allies, it is spread along West Germany's boundaries with the East.

In the absence of a combat role for the Seventh Army, its mission seems difficult to comprehend, especially for those who joined unwillingly. Thirty percent are draftees and many others enlisted only to get options they would have lost if they had waited.

As men and resources have drained away to Vietnam and the conditions for demoralization have developed, brawling between black and white soldiers has broken out sporadically and still does. There has been an upsurge of drug use and serious crime. Morale has sagged badly.

Before Gen. James H. Polk retired last spring as commander of the Seventh, he tried to arrest the deterioration with a series of tough measures, including "flying squads" of officers who went from one unit to another unannounced, checking leave records, promotion policies and duty rosters for signs of racial discrimination.

When Gen. Michael S. Davison took over, things were at a low point. The 54-year-old general, who came from Vietnam, where he had commanded the incursion into Cambodia, has instituted a series of measures to improve morale and effectiveness. He sees the real hope for improvement coming with the wind-down of the war in Vietnam.

"In late June, when I arrived," he said in a chat in his headquarters in Heidelberg, "the Seventh Army had probably reached some sort of nadir in which all the inherited difficulties and deficiencies, the deteriorations coming out of the Vietnam thing, had really just come into a confluence, and you just had a very difficult situation.

"It was a terrible price, you know, we had to pay here in Europe for the support of Vietnam," he continued. "Europe was used as a rotation base. Company commanders were turning over every three months. Entire companies were turning over in nine to 12 months."

"That really wrecks the care factor in an outfit," he said. "Who really gives a damn under those conditions?"

At the bottom of the pile of the maladjusted and the demoralized are the narcotics addicts.

The Seventh Army does not know for sure how many there are in the ranks. Surveys and questionnaires are unsatisfactory, hospital admissions are not considered a real indicator, and the urinalysis required of each soldier returning to the United States is no guide since traces disappear after five days. There have been only a few spot checks.

The Seventh estimates that 10 to 15 percent of the men take drugs on a regular basis, but smokers of hashish are lumped with users of hard drugs.

Men on hard drugs want no other company or no company at all, and the rest want nothing to do with the men on drugs, who would not be trusted in combat and who offer no companionship.

Drugs Denounced

Even the underground press, which thrives on disillusion and discontent in the Army, tries to keep its followers off drugs. A Heidelberg paper called FTA With Pride said in its October issue:

"Being stoned out of your mind all the time doesn't do a damn thing for you. About the only thing it does is make you so lazy you don't even feel like moving. Is this the way you want to spend the rest of your life? Is this going to help the cause? No it isn't. When you are too stoned to function you are of no help whatsoever to the cause."

Unlike racial friction and narcotics, the underground press is a diminishing threat to the Seventh Army, as the authorities see it. The papers rise with virulent attacks on the Army for the things ordinary soldiers resent and have always resented. Then, for lack of sustained interest, they slide into oblivion.

Many of them have minimal financial assistance from leftist and anarchistic political organizations and usually carry a political message the soldier finds tedious after a while.

Of much more potential for trouble, as the Army authorities see it, are the civilian fringes that have attached themselves to the American bases. In them are those who help produce the underground papers and those who import and peddle drugs. Some are soldiers discharged in Germany; the rest range from idealistic university students to gangsters of many nationalities.

The Army cannot touch them—merely stews about them—and the German police are not very interested. The Seventh has cracked down in the only area in which it legitimately can: It has made it more difficult for a soldier to be discharged in Europe.

With regard to the fringes, the Hessian police authorities are an exception. After staggering increases in drug-related crimes last year, they began bringing the fringes around Heidelberg and Frankfurt under close surveillance. After Germans, the state crime report for last year says, Americans lead the pack in the drug traffic in Hesse.

Some of the civilian fringe consists of lawyers who specialize in Army cases, insurance and real estate salesmen and other legitimate businessmen, all of whom the Army welcomes.

Some are legitimate but represent causes that do not fit in with the Army's way of dealing with things. However much they protest to the contrary, officers are driven almost to distraction by some of them, including Mary Richardson, a lively, powerfully built black militant from Philadelphia.

"The Army's messing with the brothers," she said indignantly in a restaurant in Frankfurt, waving toward a table full of black soldiers from Darmstadt, all 29 of whom were facing court-martial for refusing to obey an order in the wake of a racial dispute and all of whom were persuaded by Miss Richardson to face trial rather than accept an administrative way out.

"I don't think there's any justice in the Army," she said. "I don't think the Army is set up for justice.

"I go into a noncommissioned officers' club. Three white guys come in waving Confederate flags. I didn't see that much flag-waving in Mississippi. Then they mess with the brothers. These cats have all been threatened."

On Oct. 22, four days before the courts-martial were to begin in Heidelberg, Gen. Davison ordered the whole affair dropped and canceled administrative punishment already meted out.

He had already ordered that all "inexcusably delayed" court-martial cases be thrown out, that Army lawyers be exempt from other duties in the cause of swifter justice and that applications for search warrants be made in writing.

Blacks in Trouble

The orders applied more to black soldiers than to white. There are more black faces in the stockades than there are white. Black soldiers, who account for one-eighth of the men in the Seventh Army, account for three times as many reported cases of rape, robbery and aggravated assault as do the whites.

The Panthers, the Third World, Black Baptists, the Moorish Church and other organizations of militant or standoffish blacks have not been able to retain a real hold on blacks in the Seventh.

Sometimes 20 or 30 will band loosely together and have an accepted leader, but the Army shifts people around too much for small organizations to take root.

Another attempt at cracking the race problem and counteracting the standard gripes of enlisted men is the opportunity afforded the individual to bypass the chain of command.

To the surprise of the authorities in Augsburg, soldiers used command-jumping meetings to speed the supply of spare parts and tools they needed to keep their weapons and vehicles in shape.

In Kaiserslautern any soldier can go to Sgt. Otto Meyers with a problem with fair assurance that if it is real something will be done about it. The sergeant is black and has a black and a white as assistants. They wear uniforms or civilian clothes depending on the circumstances. A client can pick out the man he wants to talk to.

Sgt. Meyers has helped men get promotion or satisfied them that they were not ready for it. He helped a man with a transfer. He got fresher eggs into the commissary. He averted a fight over music by arranging to have soul music on one night and country and Western on the next—and the blacks listen increasingly to country and Western now and the whites to soul.

"In most cases it's a lack of communication," the sergeant explained. "Whether it's a black-and-white thing or a German-American thing we try to close the communication gap. Before we know it, they are shaking hands."

Much worry has been expressed in the Seventh that low morale could have a disastrous effect on the ability to fight. There are too many unpredictable factors in real warfare to be sure how well an army can be prepared for it, but at the exercises in Germany last month, the British, Canadian and German observers were plainly impressed.

The New York Times

FREED—Black soldiers from the 93d Signal Battalion in Darmstadt, West Germany, who were facing court-martial for refusing order after fight between white and black soldiers. The Seventh Army's commander ordered process dropped and canceled all punishment meted out. The white soldier at the left is a guard.

’ Effects on Towns

SLAUTERN, West Ger- (NYT).—The German here is just over 100,- re are nearly 50,000 , and though they do ibute more than their the crime rate, it is a s share.

le are attacked on the "get angry," said Man- nzel, editor of Die

rl is raped they are " he added.

metimes the girl was th the soldiers and with them. Sometimes tanding on the street, a passing car. Then say, 'Of course, it's a it...'"

f uniformed police of- aiserslautern, Wilhelm lled how the character vn changed when the moved in.

Crime Scale

stitutes came from as gland, like flies to a said. "We always had ls and a few criminals, l to learn to deal with w scale of crime."

s of their special he police have sought he quick cooperation tary authorities. Joint ols insure that the rity is on the spot in . or a fracas.

ericans were involved r of the car accidents autern, the German l if they could inspect looked unroadworthy. t was granted.

nans asked the Amer- eroute heavy military y from the center of possible to lessen the lems. This was done. nans asked the Amer- se staggered working hat soldiers and the ployees did not help clog the streets during rush hours. This has not been done.

From time to time relations sour in some towns, especially the small ones with big military establishments around them. Relations in Schweinfurt were not good for a long time after a mob of black soldiers marched on a police station and freed a soldier who had been arrested for being disorderly. In Fürth, relations were so bad after a taxi driver was murdered by a black soldier in September that the drivers would not pick up black soldiers.

"Usually they just run away without paying," said Jury Gasjukow, one of the drivers. "We don't even chase them. But this was brutal. The people hate the blacks for it."

As though reflecting the surly mood of the town, a big "W," for "Widerstand," or "Resistance," the name of a rightist organization, has been painted on a wall of the pedestrian underpass at the railroad station. Over the "W" the letters "KKK," for Ku Klux Klan, were painted, presumably by white soldiers.

Envy Is Gone

There was a time when Germans were envious of the soldiers' special privileges: post exchanges, commissaries, snack bars and the like. The Germans are well off now and the envy has vanished. So has the feeling that American soldiers ought best be avoided socially.

In Kaiserslautern alone there are 68 German-American clubs, from stamp collectors and tennis players to model shipbuilders. Most are repeatedly running out of American members.

"They keep calling up and saying, 'We'd like some more Americans,'" said Maj. John A. De Rue of the 32d Army Air Defense Command, who usually ends up with the calls.

peror Haile Selassie Unveils ı of Judah Monument 2d Time

DIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—Emperor elassie yesterday unveiled the monument of the Lion of a symbol of Ethiopia's independence—for the second his life on the very day and in the very place where unveiled it 42 years ago.

uge crowd cheered as flags fell away from the monu- nd the band struck up the national anthem.

t unveiled on Dec. 4, 1929, the monument was taken s place in the square outside the railway station by ians in 1938 during the Fascist occupation of Ethiopia. n was transported to Italy and set up in one of main squares.

r relations between Ethiopia and Italy were resumed years following World War II, negotiations were begun return of Ethiopian treasures, including the Lion of

h the closing of the Suez Canal following the Israeli- ar, the lion had to make the long journey round the f Good Hope and eventually arrived at an Ethiopian a port for the journey by road to the capital.

For you, America's most important city is not New York.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 8— Monday, December 6, 1971 *

War on the Subcontinent

The outbreak of extended fighting between India and Pakistan—their third war since the partition of the Indian subcontinent in 1947—is the inevitable consequence of brutal repression by the government of Pakistan of its own people in East Bengal, of the self-righteous intransigence of India's response and the narrowly self-serving policies of the great powers which resulted in an inexcusable paralysis at the United Nations.

While the two giants of the subcontinent have inched step-by-step toward all-out war, the world organization has frittered away precious opportunities to intervene for peace. It may now be too late to avert a calamity that will dwarf the past misfortunes of an area where disaster is almost a way of life. But the effort must be made, not only for the sake of the miserable one-fifth of mankind who dwell on the subcontinent but because the present conflict could have repercussions far beyond the borders of India and Pakistan.

The Security Council can no longer ignore the call to action that was sounded by Secretary-General Thant in a prescient warning months ago. In responding to this crisis, it is essential that the council go beyond a simple call for a cease-fire and address itself simultaneously to the root cause of the conflict—the repression in East Pakistan which has placed intolerable strains on the economic, social and political fabric of neighboring India.

India has acted rashly and irresponsibly with its initial provocative thrust into East Pakistan. But New Delhi was moved by a deep and legitimate sense of injury and by a desperate frustration fed by the failure of the world community—especially the United States—to recognize and to attempt to repair that injury. This fundamental failure must be corrected if the world is to be saved from still another wider and more terrible war.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Grim Portent in Cambodia

The rout of Cambodian forces north of their capital despite strong American aerial support and diversionary maneuvers by the South Vietnamese offers fresh evidence of the terrible vulnerability of President Nixon's Indochina policy.

The American-South Vietnamese attacks on Communist sanctuaries along the Cambodian border 18 months ago were supposed to seal off South Vietnam's open western flank and ease the burden on South Vietnamese forces as American troops withdrew under the Vietnamization program. Instead of securing the borders, the 1970 incursions into formerly neutral Cambodia merely succeeded in permanently widening the conflict, "Vietnamizing" Cambodia itself.

In a crash program painfully reminiscent of the early days of the Vietnam war, Washington has poured hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of economic and military assistance into Cambodia in an effort to help the new anti-Communist regime in Phnom Penh defend the country. But even before the most recent disaster, it was estimated that Communist forces had seized roughly one-half of the land area and one-quarter of the population of Cambodia. Not surprisingly, Prime Minister Lon Nol's precipitately expanded forces—from 35,000 to nearly 200,000 in less than two years—have proved no match for the veteran North Vietnamese troops opposing them.

South Vietnamese soldiers—for whom their ancient Khmer rivals in Cambodia have little liking—have managed to bail Phnom Penh out of its more serious troubles in the past. But the South Cambodians are increasingly preoccupied at home as the American withdrawal of ground troops continues. A South Vietnamese diversionary thrust with 25,000 troops into eastern Cambodia in recent weeks has been limited in scope and appears to have diverted no one except the South Vietnamese themselves.

Massive U.S. air power, which is the obvious keystone of President Nixon's hopes for pursuing the war in Indochina without the use of American ground forces, has failed conspicuously to stem the Communist assault along Route 6. But in Cambodia, as in Vietnam and Laos, the U.S planes are devastating the countryside and helping to generate masses of displaced persons and untold numbers of innocent casualties.

It is possible that the current Cambodian setback will prove only temporary, as has been the case with some similar reverses in Laos. But it is more likely that the Cambodian rout is only a portent of things to come if President Nixon persists in the vain pursuit of a military solution in Indochina.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Money Crisis

The fundamental disagreement remains, at least until the Ten meet again, between America and the other industrialized countries. Whatever precisely Mr. Connally, Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, said in camera this week, it is apparent that America is at last preparing to move toward a multilateral agreement which would involve in effect a devaluation of the dollar against most other major currencies and against gold. In return she insists on certain concessions, such as, notably, "burden-sharing" of defense and other costs, and modifications of the Six's protectionist agricultural policy. In this she has a valid case.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

* * *

It is a fact that, contrary to the verbal intransigence the Common Market ministers simulated at the beginning of the meeting, Washington has managed to have the discussion dwell not only on currencies but on the trade concessions Nixon wants to get. It is also a fact that rearrangements of monetary parities have been thoroughly discussed although they have been presented as "hypotheses" and none of the debated figures has been made public. In other words, the ground has been prepared for giving American imperialism substantial satisfaction sooner or later... The decisions are likely to be made during the Nixon-Heath and Nixon-Sato conversations... What price will France have to pay for that compromise?

—From l'Humanité (Paris).

India and Pakistan

With Russia in one camp, China in another and America generally despised in both, we are beyond even a Tashkent situation. If (the) fighting develops into thrust, counter-thrust, it is very hard to visualize effective intervention until one side is on its knees. Most military observers think that side will be Pakistan. One may shortly expect a bloody campaign in East Bengal, leaving more millions homeless, more millions starving, and more hundreds of thousands—the Biharis—prey to more casual slaughter. One may, perhaps, further expect crippling stalemate, or the dismemberment and subsequent political disintegration of West Pakistan.

Is this, in truth, what Mrs. Gandhi secretly wants? Surely not. For that matter, would a precisely reversed scenario please Yahya Khan? The tragedy is that an all-out struggle to the death is unlikely to solve anything to anyone's complete satisfaction. Sub-continental war is the bluntest of all blunt instruments.

—From the Guardian (London).

* * *

For eight months the Pakistan government has dithered, almost willfully turning aside from the political realities of the eastern wing. All their political gestures have been paltry. They cannot hope now to swing international support to their side by representing themselves as innocent sufferers from unprovoked aggression. And if India has calculated that the cost in human suffering could be less from the limited action that they have undertaken no one can easily accuse them of crass misjudgment.

No doubt Indians believe that if a real path to peace in East Pakistan is opened up, any recrimination at India's behavior may die away fairly quickly. But the danger is there whenever power is brought realistically into play. Such strategy demands cool calculation on both sides. Has either government shown such coolness toward the other since the subcontinent was divided?

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

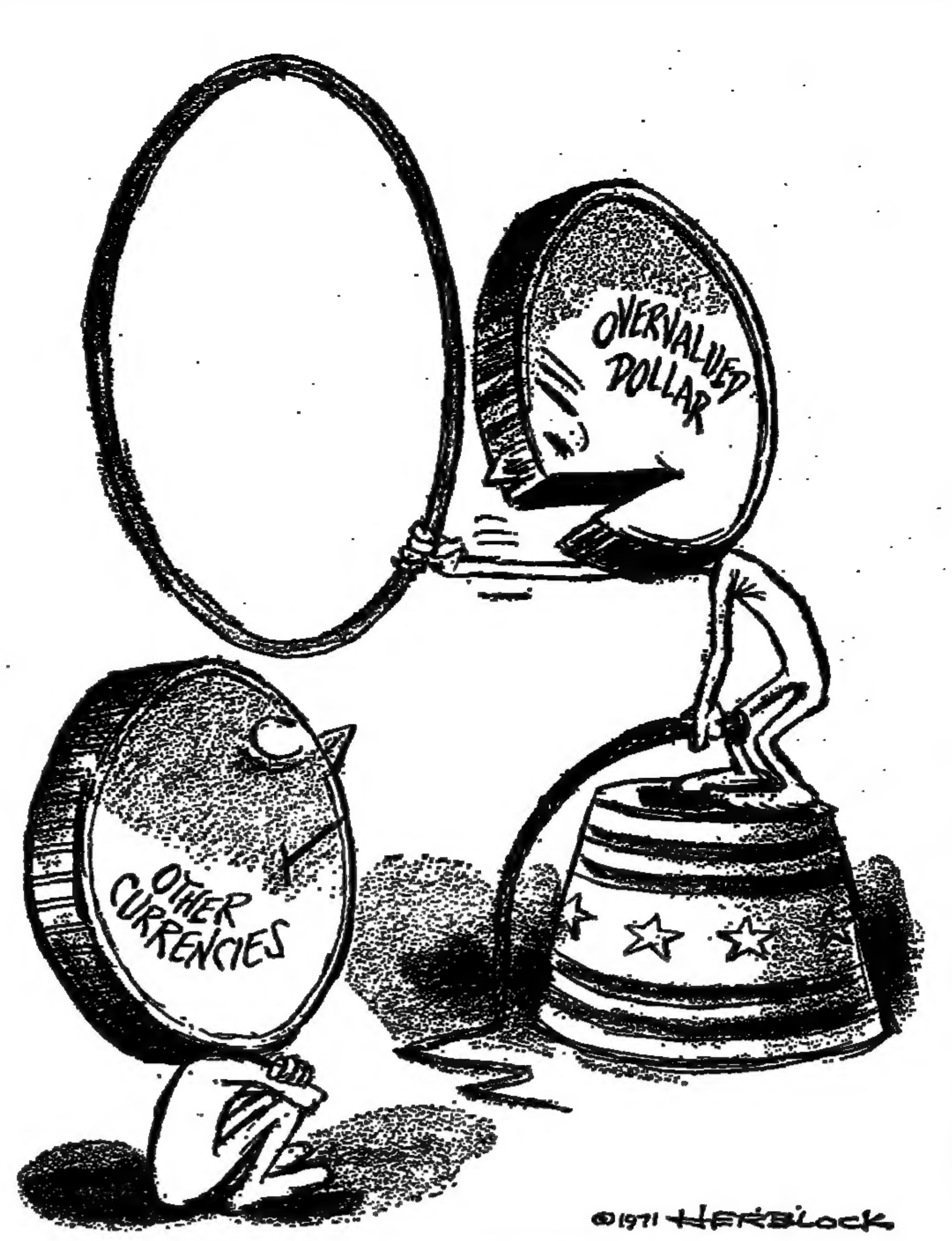
December 6, 1896

NEW YORK—The falling of one of the elevators in the American Tract Society Building last week was the exception proving the rule that elevators are safe. An elevator accident in New York that endangers human life is so rare as to be a real curiosity when it happens, and the rarity is truly remarkable when we consider the number of elevators in operation in the city and the vast army of passengers they carry every day.

Fifty Years Ago

December 6, 1921

PARIS—The United States Department of Labor computes that total wages of factory workers in America are 65 millions of dollars a day. And the number of American holidays in the year vary from 18 in the District of Columbia to 7 in Wisconsin and Oklahoma. This means that legal holidays cost America a great deal of money. Some people think that America now has enough holidays and that no more should be created without real, indubitable, necessity.



'Well, Maybe I Can Come Down a Little.'

Must the Fish-King Die?

By C. L. Sulzberger

OSLO—One of the sadder ecological tragedies that menaces our age is the rapidly approaching death of that king of all game fish, the Atlantic salmon (salmo salar, to distinguish him from his inferior Pacific cousin).

The salmon is not being murdered solely by pollution, factories and motorized ship traffic along the inland rivers where he breeds. The worst offender is the greedy commercial fisherman aided by modern electronic devices. Dozens of rivers on both sides of the Atlantic had previously seen the end of traditional salmon runs: the Hudson, Thames, Rhine and Seine among them.

But enough streams remained for millions of salmon to spawn and then return as small fish or smolt to secret caverns in the ocean. There they hid, fed on Arctic shrimp, grew to maturity and finally swam back to the rivers of their birth still flowing through Canada, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Iceland and Norway.

Until World War II nobody knew where the salmon went once the young fish fled into the ocean. The salmo salar was a lovely creature caught only at the mouths of the rivers on his way to spawn. It is possible to control and regulate such an offshore catch; also the catch by sportsmen angling upstream as the salmon leaps and swirls to the spawning area where he recreates his cycle.

Process Upset

But this natural process has now been upset and the salmon is threatened with the extinction of the dinosaur or dodo bird. During the mid-1950s, his principal saltwater feeding ground was discovered off the west coast of Greenland in the Davis Strait, later, a subsidiary ground was located north of this country's Lofoten Islands.

Once it was proven that large shoals of salmon matured in these waters, professional ocean-going boats started to hunt them down. The task was made easy by such inventions as Sonar. It became simple to locate concentrations of fish and destroy them in one operation, either with encircling nets or thousands of long lines with strings of baited hooks.

Nations owning salmon-producing rivers quickly recognized the danger to the species. Within a decade, the catch in the Davis Strait alone increased from an annual 60 metric tons to over 2,000. However, Denmark, which exercises sovereignty over Greenland, has steadily refused to recognize the threat.

The Danes contend that no scientific proof exists that salmon being taken in international waters off Greenland or the Lofotens come from any special river or that deep-sea fishing is directly related to numbers of salmon in normal spawning areas.

Open Secret

Nevertheless, it is an open secret that this is nonsense. Danish crews usually rip off tags of any fish taken in the ocean and thus destroy evidence that the fish had earlier been captured and marked by game wardens in particular sites. However, cooperative Danish fishermen have quietly shipped evidence—in the form of tags—to authorities seeking to restrain the salmon slaughter.

Meanwhile, the catch in the few remaining great rivers of North America and Europe has been declining at a precipitate and disastrous rate. This trend does not affect Denmark, which has had no salmon rivers of its own for years.

Two organizations exist that could in theory end this tragic situation—the International Commission for Northwest Atlantic Fisheries and the Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Commission. Unfortunately, no country opposing any proposal favored by either commission is obliged to observe it—and the Danes don't.

Thus, although ideology has been ignored in favor of ecology and the United States, Canada and Spain have joined the Soviet Union, Poland and Romania in the salmon-preservation fight, Denmark refuses. In this it is supported by West Germany, a far less important fishing factor.

Concerted Action

There is really no way of bringing the Danes to heel except by concerted action. Today an opportunity for such action exists. Denmark is seeking membership in the European Common Market. Surely its application can be shelved until Copenhagen agrees to cease deep sea salmon netting, a process that probably doesn't earn more than $3 million extra for the country anyway.

It is reasonable to impose this kind of penalty on ecological crime just as—which I have previously written—it would be reasonable to defer final action on Britain's admission to the market until the British, like the Europeans they hope to join, start treating dogs like human beings and let them freely in and out of their island so long as their medical and travel papers are in order. Salmon and dogs somehow make mankind's life more tolerable and should be treated accordingly.

—Letters—

Bogeyman

I would like to add General Franco's name to James Burnham's list of bogeymen.

Whenever there is talk of "fear-ridden police states" such as Greece, Spain is inevitably mentioned as one of the worst examples. General Franco at 79 years is described as a ruthless tyrant, forcing the economically crippled masses of Spaniards into blind obedience.

Anyone who has ever seen the fragile old gent on TV must realize how out of date these absurd remarks are. Furthermore, a short talk with any Spaniard (in Spain) reveals that he has no fear of criticizing his government; that there are Spanish politicians he likes and dislikes.

The large Spanish immigrant population proves that Spaniards are free to travel and work as they please. Strangely enough, most immigrants lose no time in returning to their "oppressed homeland" at the first opportunity.

Spain is not a democracy, nor is she rich. But neither is the extreme opposite true. I wonder if things would be different had the "tyrant" Franco participated in WWII.

KARYN SIRGO.

Paris.

Looking Ahead

I hope your correspondents as well as AP and UPI are getting ready to give us an accurate tally of the total U.S. bomb tonnage dropped on Indochina during President Nixon's and Henry Kissinger's state visit to Peking from Feb. 21 to 28.

In the meantime, anticipated best wishes for 1972.

Bombs away! Nixon Away!

JEAN DAVIDSON.

Saché, France.

He Is!

The reading of Root on food is truly a feast. If he eats half as well as he writes, he is surely enormous.

ROSS MONTEE.

Frankfurt.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Still 'Dangerous Business'

The Rehnquist Case

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—The Senate apparently will confirm Lewis Powell this week as an associate justice of the Supreme Court. After that, it will either face up to or delay the far more controversial and difficult matter of William Rehnquist, President Nixon's other nominee to the court.

As it now appears, Rehnquist will be confirmed, too, unless those who oppose him are determined enough and able to put together something like the filibuster that, in 1968, prevented confirmation of Abe Fortas as chief justice.

This is at least a long-shot possibility because of Rehnquist's comparative youth, 47, and his reputation as a skilled, active and intent champion of strongly conservative causes. Liberals fear he may become for many years the vigorous leader of a reactionary court. But their dilemma is that no ethical or professional charges sufficient to warrant Rehnquist's rejection have so far been proven.

That means that the battle has to be fought, if at all, on the very tricky ground of Rehnquist's political views—whether it is called his "judicial philosophy" or his "constitutional approach." The view was put forward in this space on Nov. 11 that this kind of opposition was "dangerous business"—that it suggested the existence of a kind of political orthodoxy, would tend to politicize the court, would punish some people for their ideas while frightening others out of having any and would lead inevitably to political retaliation.

Still Dangerous

On balance, with full awareness that Rehnquist's views on the Bill of Rights seem anti-libertarian and despite weighty arguments from many who disagree, it still is "dangerous business' to reject him for his political views. Is it seriously to be asserted that conservative—even arch-conservative—views disqualify a man for service on the Supreme Court? If so, then what prevents some other Senate from disqualifying a man for strongly liberal views, or for being a "new leftist" or a "neo-isolationist" or some other stereotype?

This is not to deny that the Senate has a duty to consider the qualifications of a nominee to sit upon the court or that among the qualifications it ought to consider is his general political, constitutional and judicial view of things. Judge Carswell, for instance, was judged to be lacking in intellectual and legal competence, a judgment that could be solidly documented.

But can it be shown that Rehnquist lacks fidelity to the Constitution? No, only that in his view it allows more power to th state and less to the individual than many other Americans believe to be the case.

Can it be shown that Rehnquist's views are factually in error or substantively wrong? No. It is a matter of interpretation and it is late in the day for liberals to start asserting that the Constitution is an absolute document not subject to interpretation or differing ideas. It is, in fact, the prime duty of the Supreme Court to decide what the Constitution means, on given subjects at given times in history.

Nor is the political aspect of the Rehnquist nomination an open-and-shut affair. No doubt Rehnquist will be a formidable conservative force on the court (although that remains a supposition that only time can justify). Even so, the damage he might do to liberal causes could well be less than the political consequences of a third rejected Nixon nominee, a third defeated conservative, in a Senate dominated by liberal Democrats. Just as the court itself must sometimes practice "judicial restraint," so it may be that the Senate ought to practice some political restraint. This, of course, is a value judgment that each senator must make for himself.

Crucial Question

That also is true of the really crucial question about Rehnquist, which can best be explained by reference to Powell. Those who know the Viriginia lawyer, a former American Bar Association president, concede that his views in many ways are as conservative as those of Rehnquist.

But Powell, it is said, is an experienced and fair-minded man of judicial temperament who, in deciding legal and constitutional questions, will put aside any personal or political preferences and prejudices that can't be squared with the law and the facts of a case. He might, for instance, generally approve wiretapping as a law enforcement tool—yet be willing to rule against it when, in some particular case, the facts showed that the law and the Constitution had been violated.

It is to be hoped that that is true—of Powell and of any nominee, liberal or conservative. Whether or not it is true of William Rehnquist is the vital question about his nomination and one that each senator must judge for himself. If Rehnquist can put his personal views aside when they can't be fairly justified by the law and the facts, then those views should not be the deciding factor. But if any senator feels that Rehnquist, or any other nominee, could not so discipline himself intellectually, voting to reject him would surely be a duty.

The Fatal Flaw

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The Indian-Pakistani tragedy brings us back again to the fatal flaw in the organization of world politics: There is simply no effective world instrument for enforcing peace or compelling nations to settle their disputes by peaceful means.

The United Nations, which is supposed to meet this responsibility, was ignored by the United States in the Vietnam war, by Britain and France in the Suez war, by Israel and the Arab states in the Middle East conflicts, by the Soviet Union in the invasion of Czechoslovakia and now by India and to a lesser extent by Pakistan in the latest madness on the subcontinent. No wonder, then, that it was impotent to avoid the Indian-Pakistani war—although it might at least have tried in time.

It has been obvious for weeks and even months that India regarded the torrent of refugees from East Pakistan into India as an intolerable burden on its poor economy and even a threat to the political stability of the region around Calcutta.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India made this quite clear during her recent visit to Washington. The brutal repression of the Bengali insurgents by the Pakistani government, leading to the refugee problem, is well understood by President Nixon.

Brutality as Excuse

What is not understood is the decision of the Indian government to use the brutality of the Pakistanis against their own insurgents as an excuse for dismembering the Pakistani nation, and resorting to the use of armed force to do so. And the difficulty of arguing against the use of military force from the other major capitals of the world is that the so-called "great powers" have been doing the same thing themselves whenever they thought it was in their national interests, thus weakening their own and the UN's capability to avoid the latest calamity.

As usual, we are getting the same old misleading communiqués from the capitals concerning who started the war. For Prime Minister Gandhi to talk about the "wanton and unprovoked aggression" of Pakistan, when her own government's troops have been constantly inside East Pakistan and her colleagues have made no secret of their aid to the East Pakistani insurgents or their desire to see East Pakistan separated from West Pakistan, is really an affront to the intelligence of the world.

Her argument is that India has for months been putting up with the repression of the Bengali-speaking rebels and that the world "ignored the basic consequences and concerned itself only with certain repercussions." In short, that, getting no help from the world and faced with the provocation of the refugees and the Pakistani armed forces, India had no choice but to go to war.

Hurrying History

Well, there is obviously a great deal to her argument about the Pakistani provocation, but very little for resorting to the extremity of organized warfare to deal with it. The East Pakistani rebels were making progress toward the creation of an autonomous state, which would then have allowed India to return the 10 million refugees to their native land. But her government decided to hurry history along and use India's superior military forces to repel the enemy "decisively and finally."

This is the way war is always excused. It is always presented as being "defensive," always "inevitable" and there is always the tragic promise that the war will "settle" things "decisively and finally."

This has been the melancholy epitaph of the bloodiest revolution in history, the dream of Woodrow Wilson with his "war to end wars," the boast of Hitler with his "thousand-year German empire," the nightmare of the Arabs in their wars against Israel and the tragedy of America's adventure in Vietnam.

There are obviously disputes and provocations in many parts of the world today that are regarded by both sides as "intolerable." Moscow and Peking have an "intolerable" situation on the Sino-Soviet border but somehow, considering the alternative of war, they tolerate it; East Germany had an "intolerable" flight of refugees into West Germany, but it built the Berlin wall to deal with it rather than going to war.

Easy to Argue

Similarly, it would be easy to argue that life for both the Arabs and the Israelis is made intolerable by the Palestinian refugee problem and that North and South Korea are living under "intolerable" threats of war. But some leaders in the world seem to have concluded that war is not inevitable but that war itself is actually more intolerable than almost anything else.

This was actually the root principle of the UN Charter, but it has been violated almost from the day it was signed. And the answer to this is not that the UN Charter has failed, only that it hasn't really been tried. Mrs. Gandhi didn't even consider allowing UN observers to see what was going on along the Indian-Pakistani borders, which is interesting, since she is now defending the war as a moral crusade against the Pakistani aggressors.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8e Tel.: 225-28-90 Telex 28.930 Herald, Paris: Cables: Herald, Paris.

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Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1971

Eurobonds

ar Bond Prices Are Unscathed New Bout of Currency Jitters

By Carl Gewirtz

Dec. 5 (IHT).—The akened sharply on for- hange markets last week. Eurobond market held h the turmoil.

for straight dollar debt . Most analysts predict rise in prices once the question is settled and rop in interest rates too s why there has been no ing of the high-yielding nds.

r, there is a notable quality—shown in the spread in yields between m borrowers with the redit rating and those er-rated firms.

M 8 3/4s, for example, ng at 104 bid, 104 3/4 aking for a yield to at the lower quote of ent, while the Mt. Isa e at 98-99, for a yield ent.

iple-A Candidate

the quest for quality, ible that the $30 million notes planned by Du rseas Finance NV may arket next week with a ld than the 7 1/2 per- ated when the loan was d. The notes are d by the U.S. parent ch has no credit rating it has no outstanding king it a triple-A can-

offer are the $30 mil- 15-year bonds and $15 in 7-year notes from ial Union Assurance of The bonds are expected to yield 8 1/2 percent and the notes 8 percent.

The $15 million, 15-year bond from Grolier is meeting resistance but plugging along. Pricing on the 8 3/4 percent bond will be "realistic," managers say, meaning it will yield more than that to investors.

Still on offer but due to be closed three days early tomorrow is the 100 million French franc issue from the European Investment Bank. Demand for the issue was quite high. With its 7 3/4 percent coupon, the bond is one of the few ways non-residents can get interest on a franc investment and, after Friday's new exchange controls announced by France, one of the few ways non-residents can take a position and expect to make a profit on the anticipated rise in the franc's value against the dollar.

One DM Offering

The only deutsche-mark bond on offer is the 100 million DM from the Hydroelectric Commission of Ontario. Pricing will be set tomorrow with an expected coupon of 7 1/2 percent.

The Bank of Tokyo Holding's $25 million, 7 3/4 percent, 5-year notes were priced at par last week and the Electricity Supply Commission of South Africa's $20 million of 15-year bonds were priced at 98. With a coupon of 8 1/2 percent, the ESCOM bonds yield 8.74 percent to maturity.

On the convertible market, dealers were singing "Happy Times Are Here Again" as the Wall Street boom sent dollar convertibles flying.

The best performers were bonds with relatively low conversion premiums into common stock. The Philip Morris 4 3/4s rose 19

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week Nov. 28	Prior Week Nov. 21	1970 Nov. 29
Commodity index....	105.7	105.8	108.3
*Currency in circ.....		$60,119,000	
*Total loans..........	$84,818,000	$85,178,000	$82,378,000
Steel prod (tons)......	1,888,000	1,888,000	2,289,000
Auto production.....		144,889	
Daily oil prod (bbls).	9,222,000	9,285,000	10,068,000
Freight car loadings.		471,959	
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr....	30,222,000	38,085,000	28,567,000
Business failures.....	161	185	235

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Oct.	Prior Month	1970
Employed	87,382,000	79,295,000	86,255,000
Unemployed	4,370,000	4,840,000	4,250,000
*Money supply.......	$227,100,000	$227,400,000	$213,100,000
	Sept.	Prior Month	1970
Industrial production.	105.3	104.8	106.6
*Personal Income.....	$870,800,000	$876,600,000	$814,900,000
Consmr's Price Index..	122.4	122.2	117.5
Constructn contracts..	156	153	135
*Exports	$4,510,600	$3,677,700	$3,534,900
*Imports	$4,245,200	$3,937,400	$3,240,800
*Mfrs. inventories.....	$100,211,000	$100,063,000	$99,576,000

*000 omitted †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

New Hopes for World Economic Settlement Send Markets from Pessimism to Optimism

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (NYT).—To the great glee of investors and Wall Street, the pendulum of stock market sentiment swung 180 degrees last week from extreme pessimism to high optimism as the result of one basic force—an upsurge of confidence that many of the current international economic problems would soon be resolved. Leading stock market averages soared to their best weekly gains in years.

The change in mood happened suddenly amidst a Wall Street atmosphere hungering for good news. It came after Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally manifested in Rome publicly for the first time a disposition to compromise on the hard line the United States had been taking on the currency and trade issues.

Mr. Connally indicated that the U.S. might be ready to abandon its theological adherence to the sanctity of the $35-an-ounce official price for gold that has prevailed since 1934.

One of the "hypothetical offers" that Mr. Connally threw on the table in the Italian capital—a formal 10 percent devaluation of the dollar in terms of the gold price—stunned the foreign delegates, and they soon indicated that a change of that magnitude would be too much and too disrupting.

A Lesser Revision

But a lesser revision would be acceptable to them, and the United States is now disposed to offer it provided they make the desired levels of upvaluation in many of their own currencies (an average of 11 percent) and set in motion efforts to remove world trade barriers and agree to consider plans for more equitable sharing of mutual defense burdens.

As part of the eventual deal, presumably, the nettling 10 percent import surcharge levied by the U.S. against foreign goods on Aug. 15 would be removed.

Administration officials evidently now think the country and Congress are ready to accept a small formal devaluation of the dollar as a price for international currency adjustments that would redress, at least in major part, the United States' adverse payments deficit and avoid the threat of world trade-investment stagnation and a global recession.

Financial leaders and others in this country have been stressing that a higher price for gold would be essentially meaningless for the American public at large.

Basically Good News

With the prospect of an international economic settlement in the air and the big tax-reduction bill now apparently palatable to the administration, the securities markets last week had basically good news to contemplate and they responded enthusiastically.

And, adding to Wall Street's happiness, was the surprise announcement after the close of trading on Friday that the Federal Reserve Board had cut margin requirements to 55 percent from 65 percent. This should further the current bullish sentiment on Wall Street.

Economy Quickens

Meanwhile, the pulse of the economy seems to be quickening as the year comes to a close, confirming the widespread expectations of leading economists.

The strongest beats continue to emanate from the consumer sector, with retail sales, consumer credit, auto purchases and home buying all remaining at very high levels.

As a result of the booming retail business, especially the heavy buying of new cars, there was an unusually large expansion of consumer installment credit during October and probably again in November. Credit outstanding in October, the latest available monthly report, showed a rise of $924 million, not far below the record gain of almost $1 billion in September. The surge in retail business is also said to be accounting for an

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (NYT).—Increasing optimism for an early international monetary settlement sent prices on the American Stock Exchange and on the Over-the-Counter market sharply higher last week in active trading.

Although no agreement was reached at the Rome meeting of the Group of Ten leading non-Communist nations, investor psychology was buoyed by reports that progress had been made and that the group had decided to meet again in Washington later this month.

The upswing in both markets last week was the first time in more than a month that advances had outnumbered declines. The exchange's price index reflected the strength in the market. The indicator on Friday finished at 24.60, up 0.97 from the close of the preceding week.

Volume on the exchange soared to 22.63 million shares from 13.67 million shares the week before when there were only four trading days because of the Thanksgiving holiday. A total of 69 blocks of 10,000 shares or more were traded last week against 35 blocks the week before.

The most actively traded issue on the Amex last week was Amrep, which dropped 3 5/8 to 19 3/8 on a turnover of 772,500 shares. The stock weakened on the news that the Federal Trade Commission had written to two land development companies requesting information about their advertising procedures. Amrep denied it had been contacted by the FTC.

In the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index ended on Friday at 106.94, up 6.99 points from the preceding Friday.

Many of the counter issues had large gains. R. P. Scherer soared 9, Hycel, Telecor and Frank B. Hall each climbed 6, and Anheuser Busch and Mary Kay cosmetics each jumped 5.

Over-Counter Market

YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Industrials giving the high, low bid prices for the week with the ge from the previous week's last s. All quotations supplied by the Association of Securities Dealers e not actual transactions but are tative interdealer prices at which curities could have been sold. do not include retail markup, m or commission. piled by NASD.

	High	Low	Last	Net
rp	11	½	7⅛	7⅛
Ind †	718	8	4¾	7⅛+3
lancl †	14	4⅛	3¾	4 —¼
dust	125	11¼	10⅛	10⅝+ ½
otSys .36	4	14	13½	14 + ½
	57	6	5⅛	5⅛— ⅜
nc	126	4⅞	4	4⅛+ ⅛
orp	27	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
dust	26	6	5½	6 + ⅜
vc pf.40	42	5½	5½	5½
dust	17	6⅛	6½	6½
orp .15	317	14⅞	12½	14⅝+1⅞
Indust	61	1	⅞	⅞— ⅛
Paper	89	6	5⅜	6 + ⅝
rator Inc	101	8⅛	7⅛	7½— ½
dust	12	4	3⅞	3⅞— ⅛
lec .16	2	7	7	7
el Co .50	65	23⅝	22¼	23⅝+1½
Research	17	2	2	2
Wesly .20	191	13⅜	13½	13½
Corp	45	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+ ⅜
Corp	114	8⅞	8¼	8⅞+ ⅝
e Ross	277	6	5⅝	6 + ⅜
ed Comp	21	1½	1	1⅛+ ⅛
ed Mem	383	10⅜	7¼	10⅛+ ⅞
inic Co	55	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛
ibe	85	9½	8⅝	9½+ ⅞
ust	76	2¼	2⅛	2⅛+ ⅛
WGs .80	7	12⅞	12	12⅞+ ⅛
s Corp	22	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
Homes	55	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+ ⅜
Inc .24	43	16¼	14¾	16¼+1½
Inc †	80	6	5⅝	5⅝— ¼
lec Imp	46	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Alex .36	383	44¼	39⅝	44¼+4⅝
Bald .60	271	10⅜	10	10⅜+ ¼
Data	62	4⅝	4¼	4⅛— ½
andDev	65	13⅝	12¾	13⅝+ ½
Inc	96	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+ ⅛
Bevrge †	663	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+ ⅜
Pharm	279	22⅜	21¼	22½+1
quities	116	5	4⅝	5 + ½
eph .24	85	15¾	15⅜	15⅜
econ	234	8⅝	8½	8⅝+ ½
Corp	95	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞— ⅛
me Lab	166	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Seophys	211	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+ ⅜
Inc	131	10	8½	9½+1
rals .12g	42	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛
of Packer	56	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
verage	9	4	3⅝	4 + ⅛
culture	270	6½	5⅝	6 — ½
medical	124	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
sPr .16	32	16½	15⅛	16½+
l Homes	315	10½	8⅝	9⅝+1⅛
e Labs	193	5⅛	4⅝	5 + ½
ress 1.40	1238	118	112	117⅝+5⅝
rs pf2.30	139	118	112½	118
ev pf1.50	694	118	112	118 +6
ncl .08b	406	28⅝	25⅝	28⅝+3⅝
sg Svc	2	8⅝	8	8⅝ +⅛
lit .28	411	13⅞	11⅜	13⅝+2
ting .32	522	69⅝	67½	69⅝+2½
Develop	31	9⅝	9	9½+ ⅛
ro Sys	1451	22¼	17⅝	22¼+5
sic Strs	79	6	4½	6 +1½
lear	139	2⅝	2¼	2⅛— ⅛

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Bonanza Intl	1424	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+ ⅛
Booth Newsp .80	219	28½	25⅝	28½+2⅝
BoozAllenH .12g	149	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅛
Bradenind .30	5	6⅛	6	6
Brenco Inc .80	46	37¼	35⅝	37¼+1⅝
Brentwood Ind	56	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝— ⅜
Bresnahan Com	124	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+ ⅜
Brinks Inc .50s	367	71⅞	69⅞	70 —1½
Bristol Brass	25	6⅛	6¼	6¼
BrovklTGas 2.36	11	31¼	29⅞	31¼+1½
BrooksScania .30	86	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝+ ½
Brown Entrprise	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
BrownArms .30	62	12⅝	10⅞	12 +1⅛
Browns Ferris	1273	24½	20⅝	24½+4
Brush Wellman	181	20⅝	17⅝	20⅝+2⅝
BrynMawrGp .50	51	12⅞	12½	12½
BuckbeMears .20	145	13⅛	10½	12⅝+2⅛
Buckeye Int .22s	46	11⅛	11	11⅛+ ⅛
Bunnington Corp	3	5	5	5
Burnup&Sims	436	22½	21⅛	21⅝+ ¼
Butler Mfg .70	18	31	30	31 +1
Butler Nat Corp	129	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+ ⅜
C&K Petrol	67	6⅛	6⅛	6½+ ⅛
CRS Design As	243	9⅝	8⅛	9⅝+1⅛
Cagles Inc	15	8½	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛
Calbiochem	89	13¼	12⅝	13¼+ ⅝
CalifPacUtil 1.12	64	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞+ ⅛
CalWatSvc 1.70	28	25½	25⅜	25½+ ⅛
Calprop Corp	117	8⅛	7⅞	8 + ⅛
CambrdFd .02g	17	4	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
Cambdge Nuclear	114	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝+1⅛
CamrnBwn 2.42s	336	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛+1
CamernBwn wt	446	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞+ ⅜
Camin Ind 2	87	4⅞	3⅛	4⅛+ ⅛
CampbTagg 1	117	30⅛	28⅞	30⅛+3⅛
Campus Casual †	38	4	3⅛	4 +⅜
CannonMill 3.60a	10	93½	89	93 +4½
CannMlIB 3.60a	23	92	86	90 +4
Conrad Prec Ind	95	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛
CapitalFilm Lbs	38	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛
CapitalMtg 2.15g	207	30⅛	29⅛	30 + ⅞
CapitalSvgl .05g	40	6⅛	6½	6⅛+ ⅛
CapitolFds .12s	34	1⅞	5	5 — ⅛
Capitolint Airwy	82	3	2⅝	3 + ⅜
Captech Inc	26	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Care Corp	70	3	2⅝	2⅞+ ⅛
Carhart Photo	24	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
Carolina Carib	312	3¼	3	3¼+ ¼
Carte Blanche	36	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝— ¼
Carter Group †	54	18⅛	18	18
Cartridge Telev	1759	22⅝	18½	22⅝+4⅝
Cascade Co .20	19	7¼	7	7⅛
CascadNGas .72	128	10⅛	10	10⅛+ ⅛
Castlewd Intl	98	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛+ ⅜
Cavanagh Com	713	6⅞	5⅛	6⅞+1⅜
Cayman Corp	847	7⅞	6⅞	7⅛— ⅛
Cedar Point .16g	167	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+ ⅛
Cencor Inc	65	18⅝	17	18⅝+1⅛
Centex Corp	1926	28⅝	25⅛	28⅝+2⅝
CentVtPSvc 1.28	250	16	15⅛	16 + ⅛
Century Labs	340	15½	11	15⅛+4⅛
ChampPrts .16	82	14⅞	11⅞	14⅞+3
ChampnPd .52a	39	20	19⅛	20 + ⅞
Chance AB Co 1	144	27	24	27 +3
Chanco Medical	592	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝— ⅛
Channel Cos	76	38½	32⅞	38½+5⅛
CharlesRiv Brdg	79	38¼	32⅛	38⅛+6
Charnita Inc	71	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+
Charlr Co pf1.75	112	32	28½	31½+3⅛
Charter Oil Ltd	26	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
ChemlclExp .06g	142	8	7⅛	7⅝
Chem Leam .50	71	11⅛	10⅛	10⅞+ ½
Chemtrust Ind	24	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+1⅛
Chesapekeind †	74	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝+1
Chesapeake Inst	138	8⅛	5⅛	7½+2
ChesapkUt .85b	2	15½	15½	15½
ChiBridgeIr 1.40a	117	136½	123½	134 +11
ChiltonCo .14g	167	9½	7	9 +2
Christn Sec 5.25g	31	131½	124	131½+7½

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Datatron Proc	127	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Datronic Rental	38	2⅝	2⅛	2½
Davis Food Svc	240	12⅝	9⅝	11⅝+2⅛
DaytnMallr 1a	15	20⅛	20¼	20⅛+ ½
DeLuxeChk .70	402	54⅝	50⅛	54⅝+4⅛
Deam Foods 1	152	23⅛	19⅞	23½+3⅝
Decoratorind .16	285	12	10⅝	11⅝+1½
DeKalbAgrs .10g	212	38⅝	35⅛	38⅝+3½
Delhi Int Oil	157	12½	12⅛	12½+ ⅝

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Geotherm Rsrcs	127	2	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛
Geriatrics Inc	30	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+ ¼
Giant Food Prop	57	12	9⅝	12 +2¼
Giffen Indust	647	4⅛	2⅝	4 +1⅛
Gilbert Robinson	34	8	7⅝	8
Gilford Inst .12	66	14½	14	14½+ ¼
Glatfelter PH 1	53	16⅝	16	16⅛— ½
Gleason Wks .42	162	27⅞	24⅜	26⅞+2⅛
Glosser Bro .10g	153	12⅝	10⅞	12⅝+1¼
Godfrey Co .80	10	17	16⅞	17
Gold Medallion	95	3⅞	3½	3⅞+ ⅜
Golden Cycle	84	14	12⅝	13¼+ ⅝
GoldenFlak .32g	9	10	9⅝	10 + ⅛
GouldInvTr .36d	32	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+ ⅛
GovtEmpCp .40b	54	15⅝	14½	15½+ ⅞
GovEmpFin .50b	86	27¼	27⅛	27¼+ ⅛
Graco Inc .10g	64	29¼	28⅛	29¼+ ¾
GrahamMfg .20g	44	6⅝	6	6⅝+ ⅜
Grand Auto	201	16⅛	14⅝	16⅛+1⅜
GrantAdv Int	8	2½	2¼	2⅛— ¼
Graphic Control	38	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞+1⅛
Graphic Science	890	18½	14½	18⅛+3⅝
GtAmMtg 1.62g	829	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞— ⅛
GtMidwest Co	58	19½	16⅛	19½+3⅛
GtSouthwest Cp	104	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
GreenMt Pw 1.12	116	15⅞	12⅞	15½+2⅛
Grey Advrtg .50	115	14⅝	12½	13⅝+1¼
Griffiths Electrn	9	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+ ⅜
Griggs Equip	39	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+ ¼
Grove Press	62	1⅛	1⅛	1½+ ⅛
GrwthIntl .15g	765	6⅞	5⅛	6½+ ⅜
Grummn All Ind	1	8	8	8
Guardian Care	21	7	7	7
Gulf Interst .20	17	6½	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
GyrodynAm .40g	30	5⅛	5	5
HON Indust .26a	45	17¾	17½	17½
Hall FrankB .50	1549	48⅛	43	48½+2⅛
Hkallcrft Hom	464	42½	39⅛	42 +2½
HamiltonBro Pet	153	27⅝	27¼	27½— ⅛
HamiltnvT .30g	226	15⅝	15	15¼+ ⅛
Hamilt InvTr wt	289	3	2⅝	3 + ⅜
HardeeFdSys .16	2053	14⅛	11⅛	13⅞+2¼
Hardwicke Cos	46	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝+ ¼
Harpr&Row .40	65	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛+1⅛
Harrellint s	11	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+ ¼
Hart Carter	30	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞+ ¼
Hathaway Inst	50	4	3⅞	4 + ⅛
Hausserman EF	20	8	8	8
Havatam Clo .40	437	15	13	14⅞+1⅞
HawthrnFin .20g	74	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛— ⅛
Health Ind	267	4⅝	4½	4⅝+ ¼
Health Tecnd	251	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛
HenredFurn .60a	62	43½	40¼	43⅛+3
Heritage Corp	30	2	2	2
Hers Apparel	80	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞+ ¼
Hershiter Explor	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Hess Inc .40a	52	13½	12⅛	13½+ ⅛
Hesston Co .40g	30	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+ ⅛
Hexagon Lab	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Hexcel Corp .30g	222	14⅛	11⅞	14½+2⅝
Hickok El Inst	16	1⅛	3⅞	3⅞— ¼
Hickory Furnitr	434	12⅝	9⅝	12 +2¼
Hidoc Intl	76	4	3⅛	4 + ⅞
Higbee Co 1.40	47	20½	18¼	20½+2¼
HinesEd Lumb 1	5	38	35	38 +2
Hodgeson House	9	6½	5¼	6½+1⅛
Holobeam Inc	237	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝— ⅛
Homewood Cp	278	24	20	24 +4
Hoover Co 1.40	311	56½	51¼	55½+5¼
Horizon Corp	7030	49⅝	40¼	41⅞—2⅝
Horizon Resrch	217	11⅛	10⅛	11½+1⅛
Hospital Invest	126	16⅞	16½	16⅝+ ⅛

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Keysam Corp	43	3	2⅞	2⅞
Kearney Treckr	1012	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+1
Kearney Natl	169	7⅝	5⅝	7¼+1⅞
Keene Corp	285	8¼	7⅞	7⅞+ ⅛
Kellett Corp	74	1⅛	1¼	1⅛+ ⅛
Kellwood Co .72	337	31⅝	26⅞	31¼+4⅛
Kelly Svc .50	213	32¼	30⅛	32¼+1⅛
Keuffel&Esser	54	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛+ ½
KewaunScien .80	9	13¾	13½	13¾+ ¼
Key Pharmceut	24	6⅝	5½	6⅝+ ⅞
Keyes Fibre .90	43	14¼	13⅛	14¼+1
Keystone Cus Fd	81	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛
KeystPriCe .75g	19	13⅝	13½	13⅝+ ⅛
King Int Corp	57	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛
King Kullen .50	8	9⅝	9½	9⅝ +⅛
Kings Electron	17	3⅛	3	3⅛+ ⅛
Kirk Corp	51	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+ ⅛
Knape&Vogt 1.40	26	46½	44	46½+2½
KnudsenCorp .50	110	20⅝	18¼	20⅛+2
Koss Corp	42	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+ ⅜
Kroy Ind	41	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛+ ¼
Krueger WA .40	11	17	16½	16⅝ —⅛
Kuhlman Cp .40a	92	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛+ ⅜
LMF Corp	1028	16	4⅞	16
LVO Cable	101	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+ ⅛
Laclede Steel	3	39	38	38 —1
Ladd Petrolé	781	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝+ ¾
LakeSupPw 1.44	19	19¾	19¼	19¼— ½
LancastrCol .40d	445	32⅞	29⅞	32⅞+3
Lance Inc .84	115	50	46⅝	50 +3⅛
Land Resources	113	3¼	3	3¼+ ¼
Lane Co .50a	57	42	41¼	42 +⅛
Larson Ind	122	4	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛
Laser Link Corp	150	10⅛	9	9⅝— ¼
Lawter Chem .40	72	38⅛	35⅝	38⅛+3
Leadville Corp	454	8⅛	7	8⅛+ ⅛
LeaspacCp .01g	3	10⅛	10¼	10⅛+ ⅛
LeewyMotFr .40	109	29⅞	27⅞	29⅞+1⅞
Leggett Platt .36	174	15⅛	13⅞	15⅛+1⅛
Lehigh Coal&N	114	1	⅞	⅞— ⅛
Leisure Group	304	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+ ⅜
Leisure Lodges	42	4⅛	4	4⅛+ ¼
LewisBusF .20	49	10⅛	9⅞	10 — ⅛
LiberlrOr 1.20a	12	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
Liberty Homes	583	18½	15½	17⅞+2⅛
Life Sciences	86	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛— ⅛
Lifestyle Co	18	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛— ¼
Lightolier Inc	129	9⅛	9	9 — ¼
Lin Broadcastg	491	14⅛	11⅛	14⅛+2⅛
LincMtgInv .65g	192	9½	8⅝	9½+1⅛
Lincoln T&T 1.40	30	28½	28¼	28⅛— ⅛
LindbergCo .30	14	6⅛	6	6 — ⅛
LionCntry Safari	208	10⅛	9½	9⅛— ⅜
LiquidTrans .30g	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+ ⅛
Liquidonics Ind	114	3	2	3 + ⅛
Little AD	134	12⅛	11	11⅛—1
Loblaw .40	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
LoctiteCp .13g	24	34	32½	34 +1½
Log Etronics	59	7⅛	7½	7⅛— ⅛
Logic Corp	139	9⅛	8⅝	9 + ⅛
Loglcon Inc	39	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞+ ⅛
LomasN Fin .16g	1113	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+1½
LomasNMt 3.27g	1023	43½	42¼	43⅛+1¼
LoneStarBr .30a	46	11	10⅞	11 + ⅛
Longchamp Inc	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+ ½
Lowes Co .15	314	58	47	57⅛
LynchComS .40	142	20⅝	18⅛	20⅝+1⅛
Lyntex Corp	213	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞+ ½
MB Assoc	161	8⅝	6½	8⅝+2
M&T Mtg 1.15g	46	12⅛	11⅞	12 + ⅛

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
MuellerPaul .44g	26	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜+ ⅛
Murph Pac Mar	78	1¼	1¼	1¼
MutualRIE .10g	9	3	2⅞	2⅞
NBT Corp .84	11	18⅝	18½	18⅝+ ¼
NCC Industries	88	6⅛	6	6⅛+ ⅛
NFF Corp	64	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝— ⅛
NMC Corp	142	9⅛	8¼	9½+1⅛
NardisDalla .20b	98	11⅛	9¼	11¼+2

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
PutDuoInc 1.10a	2	16	16	16
Qonaar .40	47	10⅝	9⅝	10¼+ ⅜
Qual Courts Mot	204	8⅞	7⅛	8⅞+1⅛
Quasar Micro	148	5⅝	5⅛	5¼+ ⅛
Quorum Ind	132	12½	11¾	12 + ¼
RT Systems	20	4⅞	4⅛	4¼+ ⅛
Radiant Ind	104	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝+ ⅛
Radiation Dyn	46	9¼	8⅝	8⅞— ¼
Radiation Intl	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+ ¼

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
TecumsPd 2.80a	31	153	145	153 +8
Tejon Rnch .20g	15	28	26½	27 —1
Tele Comunicat	376	19½	15⅝	19½+3⅝
Telecom	149	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝+ ⅜
Telecor Inc	424	31½	25⅝	31½+5⅞
Telecredit Inc	910	7⅝	5⅛	7⅛+1⅞
TelUtilWash †	165	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
Tv Communicat	460	9⅛	8⅝	9½+ ⅜

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Charlotte and Bay Streets, Nassau, Bahamas

International Bank and Trust Ltd.
P.O. Box N-3223/Nassau, Bahamas
Rush Information: HTW
Name
Street & No.
City
Country

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
wabbtL 6¼s93	21	88½	86⅞	88½	+1½
Abex Cp 8¾s77	79	105	105	105	
AcmeMt 9⅞s90	17	111¼	110	110	—2½
AirRed 3⅞s87	202	74	70¼	74	+3
AlaPow 9s2000	15	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	
Alaska Int 6s96	38	93⅛	89¾	93	+3
Alexand 5½s96	21	88½	84	83½	+7½
AlleghL cv4s81	4	70	68	70	
AlleghWn 4s98	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	—2¼
AllznElEq 6s87	9	82	80	83	—4½
AlldCh 7⅞s96	24	103⅞	102⅞	103⅞	+ ⅞
AlldCh 5.20s91	65	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ ⅝
AlliedCh 3½s78	14	83¾	83¼	83¾	+ ½
AlliedPd 7s84	24	78½	77½	78½	— ¼
AllbSt cv4½s81	28	100	93	100	
AlldSt cv4½s92	75	77½	73½	77½	+3½
AlldSup 5¾s87	278	62	57½	62	+2⅜
Alcoa 9s95	75	110⅛	110	110⅛	
Alcoa 6s92	47	87⅞	85⅞	87⅞	+1⅞
Alcoa cv5¼s91	777	85¾	81	84½	+2½
Alcoa 4¼s82	18	80½	80½	80½	
Alcoa 3⅞s83	6	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	
Alcoa 3s79	5	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	
AluCan 9½s95	1	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	
AluCan 4½s80	4	86	86	86	+1

USIF, REAL ESTATE

TRUST CORPORATION OF BAHAMAS ANNOUNCES THAT
THE SUPREME COURT OF THE BAHAMA ISLANDS HAS
AMENDED THE DATE FOR THE HEARING DETAILS OF WHICH HAVE BEEN
COMMUNICATED TO ALL SHAREHOLDERS OF **USIF, REAL ESTATE.**

THE COURT HEARING IS NOW SCHEDULED TO
COMMENCE AT 10:00 A.M., MONDAY, THE 6TH DECEMBER 1971,
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE BAHAMA ISLANDS
(EQUITY SIDE) AT THE LAW COURTS BUILDING,
BANK LANE, NASSAU, N.P., BAHAMAS.
ANY SHAREHOLDER IS ENTITLED TO APPLY TO BE JOINED
AS A PARTY OR TO BE REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL
AT SUCH HEARING AND ASK FOR HIS ARGUMENTS TO BE CONTINUED.

FOR ANY FURTHER INFORMATION
SHAREHOLDERS SHOULD APPLY TO:
TRUST CORPORATION OF BAHAMAS LIMITED
P.O. Box N 7788, Nassau, N.P., Bahamas

All of these Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$20,000,000

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8½% Bonds Due 1986

Principal and interest will be paid in United States dollars, in New York City and in certain European countries without withholding or deduction for or on account of taxes or duties of the United Kingdom, to the extent set forth in the circular. Interest is payable annually on 15th November.

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December 6, 1971.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Amerco cv5s92	36	75⅝	73⅞	74	[illegible]
AmrHes 6¾s96	73	89¾	89	89	— ⅛
AmAirFilt 6s90	97	147	138½	147	+12
AmAirlin 11s88	225	113	111⅛	113	+ ¾
AmAirl 10⅞s88	76	111	110⅛	111	+ ⅞
AmAirlin 10s89	15	109⅝	108¼	108¼	— ⅛
AAirl cv5½s91	784	136	128½	135½	+10½
AAirl cv4¼s92	1947	98½	94	98	+4½
Am Airl cv4s90	675	134	125½	133	+17
ABrand 8⅞s75	62	108¼	105½	108¼	+1¼
ABrand 5⅞s92	29	87½	86	87½	+1
AmBdcst 5s93	558	122½	113½	122½	+9½
AmCan 7¾s2001	35	107¾	107⅛	107¾	+ ⅜
AmCan 6s97	6	85½	85	86	— ¾
AmCan 3¼s88	10	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	+ ⅜
Am Dist 4⅜s86	32	64	63	63	—2
AmExpt 5¼s93	127	42½	40¾	41¾	+1
AForPw 5s2030	265	54	52¼	52¼	—1¾
AmFP 4.80s87	88	55⅛	55½	55⅞	— ½
AHoist 5½s93	22	72	71⅞	72	—1
AHoist 4¾s92	33	79	76½	79⅞	+3⅜
AmInv 9½s76	90	105½	104½	104½	— ⅝
AmInv 8⅞s79	9	101	100	101	
AMtlCbx 7½s78	5	102	102	102	— ⅞
ASmelt 4⅝s83	22	72	71	71	
AmSug 5.30s93	58	73¼	73	73	— ¼
ASug 5.30s93r	24	73¼	73	73	
AmT&T 8¾xw	2052	110⅝	110¼	110⅝	+ ¼
ATT 8.70s2002	478	109¾	109⅛	109¼	— ½
AT&T 7.75s77	180	107⅜	106⅝	106⅝	
AT&T 7s2001	679	97½	96½	97½	+ ⅛
AT&T 4⅜s85	127	77⅛	76¼	76¾	
AT&T 4⅜s85r	12	76⅜	75¾	76¾	
AT&T 3⅞s90	63	68¼	67¼	67½	+ ¼
AT&T 3⅜s73	204	95⅜	95	95¼	
AT&T 3¼s84	31	69¼	68⅞	69	+ ⅜
AT&T 2⅞s87	30	61½	60	61½	—1
AT&T 2¾s75	358	88⅛	88	88⅛	+ ⅛
AT&T 2¾s80	110	73⅝	72¾	73	
AT&T 2⅝s82	17	70¼	70	70¾	+ ¼
AT&T 2⅝s86	169	62⅝	60⅛	60¼	—1½
ATobInt fn5¾s	7	115½	115½	115½	
AmTob 3¼s77	8	85⅛	85	85	— ⅛
AMF In 4¼s81	289	92	85¼	91	+4⅝
Amfac 5¼s94	43	94¼	92	94¼	+ ¼
Ampex 5½s94	154	69¾	65¾	69½	+2¾
Anheusr 6s92	65	87	86	87	+⅞
Anheusr 4½s89	1	78	78	78	—1
Anheusr 3⅜s77	2	82½	82⅛	82⅛	+ ⅞
AnnArbor 4s95	3	35½	35	35½	+ ⅜
ApcoOil cv5s88	273	82	78	82	+4
APL Cp 5¾s88	78	94⅛	92⅞	94⅛	+ ⅜
AppalPow 9s75	12	107	106½	106½	— ½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Atchison 4s95st	17	58⅝	58	58⅝	+3⅝
AtlCstL 4.95s88	12	74	72	74	
AtlRch 8⅝s2000	15	109½	109	109½	
AtlRich 7s76	148	102¾	102	102	— ½
ATO Inc 4⅜s87	21	55	53⅝	55	+1½
Aurora 4⅞s80	16	77	77	77	
AutoC cv4¼s87	15	96½	91	91	—2⅜
Avco Fin 11s90	151	111	110	110	— ½
AvcoFin 9¾s89	35	103	101	101	—1⅝
Avco Cp 7½s93	166	82	80	82	+1
Avco Cp 5½s93	294	67½	63½	66⅜	+3⅜
AvcoFin 9¼s90	26	104⅛	102	102	—2
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	150	103	101⅞	102⅝	+ ⅛
AvcoFin 7⅞s89	11	91¾	91¾	91¾	+ ½
AvcoFin 6⅛s87	2	79	79	79	
Balt GE 8¾s75	30	109	107⅞	108	—1
Balt GE 8½s74	11	107½	107	107½	+ ¼
B&O 11s77	36	113¾	113	113⅝	+2
B&O cv4½s10f	26	52	51½	51½	— ½
B&O cv4½s10A	37	46	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
B&O 4¼s95	30	49	49	49	
B&O 4s80	17	68	67½	67⅛	
BangP 8¼s74	30	79	78⅛	79	
BnkCal 6½s96	404	106⅜	104	106⅜	+2⅞
Bk NY 6¼s94	53	111⅛	110	111⅛	+ ⅞
BaxLab 4⅜s90	379	108	105	107⅜	+2¼
Beaumit 4⅞s90	156	67⅜	67	67	— ¼
BectonD 5s89	546	84	79½	82⅛	+2⅛
BectonD 4⅛s88	125	84½	79	84	+5
BeechA 4⅝s93	214	61	58¾	61	+1½
BelcoP 4¾s88	239	61⅛	57	60	+1
Belden cv6s90	23	107	106	106	+1
BellTPa 8⅜s	20	109⅝	108¾	109½	+1⅛
Benef 9⅞s75-78	62	108⅝	107½	108½	+ ½
BenefCp 8½s76	37	106½	105⅝	105½	— ⅛
BenefFin 5s77	4	90	90	90	
BenfFin 4⅞s81	5	84	84	84	— ⅞
Berkey 5¼s86	308	85	78⅞	84⅝	+6⅞
Beth Stl 9s2000	64	111½	110½	110½	—1
Beth Stl 6⅞s99	8	93½	93	93	— ⅛
BethSt 5.40s92	7	82	81	81	+1
BethStl 4½s90	58	70⅝	70½	70⅝	— ⅝
BethStl 3¼s80	3	73⅛	73	73⅛	— ⅞
BigThre 5¼s90	50	113	111½	113	—3
Black D cv4s92	25	228	216½	228	+10
BobbieB 5¼s81	14	77½	73⅞	77	+4
BoisCas 10s75	1189	102	100⅝	102	+ ⅜
Borden 2⅞s81	10	73	70	70	
BorgW 5¼s92	5	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	+ ½
viBos&Me 6s70	227	53½	51⅝	52½	— ½
viBosM 4½s70S	36	25	23	25	+2
Braniff 11¼s87	62	108⅛	107	108	+ ⅛
Bran 5¾s86xw	179	66⅜	64⅜	65⅝	

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
ClevElIl 8¾s	61	110	109½	109½	— ⅜
ClevElIl 7⅛s90	15	101	100⅝	101	— ½
ClevElIl 4⅜s94	1	68	68	68	
ClevElIlh3s89	8	58	58	58	
Cluett cv4¼s84	74	107⅛	90⅞	107⅛	+14⅛
CoastStG 7¾s91	23	101	100¾	100¾	
CollAik 4⅞s91	2	264½	264½	264½	+21½
CollinsR 4⅞s87	532	55½	52	55½	+3
ColoF cv4⅞s77	6	84⅛	84	84⅛	+1⅞
ColoIntr 8½s97	18	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
ColuGas 9⅝s95	111	112	110	111½	+1½
ColumGas 9s94	21	110	108	110	+2½
ColuGas 8¾s95	29	109	108	108	—1
ColuGas 8⅝s96	47	106¼	105¼	105¼	—1
ColuGas 8¼s96	116	105	104⅛	105	+1
ColumGas 5s82	2	82½	82½	82½	
ColuGas 4⅞s83	32	80⅛	80	80	
ColuGas 4¾s87	24	82⅝	80¼	82⅝	+1⅞
ColuGas 3⅞s81	11	78	75¼	75¼	
ColuGas 3⅜s80	5	75¼	75¼	75¼	— ⅛

ADVERTISEMENT

International Stock Market

STRAIGHTS

AER Lingus 8¼-81	96½	97½
Alfa-Romeo 1-77	95	Bid
Allis Chalmers 2-72	99¾	100¼
Atlantic Richfield 5-72	96¾	99¾
Bendix Intl. 8-79	101	102
Borg Warner Intl. 8-79	101	102
Celanese Intl. 7-82	91¾	92¾
Chevron 7-80	96¾	97¾
Citroën 3½-82	86	87
Conoco 8-86	98¾	99¾
Continental Oil 9½-85	106½	107½
Cyanamid 9-80	88	Bid
De Beers 9-82	89¾	90¾
Esso 8-86	100	101
Ford 8-81	101¼	102¾
General Mills 8-86	99	100
Honda 7½-81	94½	95½
Mitsubishi 6½-73	100	101½
Mobil Int. 7-86	96	97
Nippon Electric 7½-87	95	96½
N. Amer. Rockwell Intl. 10-79	98	99
Olivetti 11½-85	104	105
Otis Elevator 8¾-85	102¾	103¾
Philip Morris 8½-86	103½	104½
Procter & Gamble Intl. 9-82	93¼	94¾
Renault 8-82	89¾	90¾
Siemens 9-85	103½	104½
Sumitomo Chem. 12-79	87	88½

CONVERTIBLES

Bristol Myers Intl. 12¾-80	106	107
Eastman Kodak 4½-88	101	102
Fed. Dept. Stores 4½-85	117	118
General Electric 4½-85	98	99
Holiday Inns 5-85	121¾	122¾
Marriot 1-89	113	115
Monsanto Intl. 10½-85	76¼	78
Pan Amer. Overseas 5¼-88	72½	73½
Penney, J.C. 6-89	122½	123½
RCA 5-88	82½	83½

International Stock Market
30 Upper Grosvenor Street,
London W.1, England.
Telephone: 01-493 8885.
Telex: 21873.

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N.Y. Bond Sales

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
WeanUn 5⅛s93	99	46	44	44½	— ¾
Wean 5½s93-68	38	47½	44	44	—1½
vjWShr 4s2361f	40	12⅝	10	10¼	+ ½
vjWShr 4s2361r	115	11	9⅝	10⅝	
WnAir L 5¼s93	112	109⅞	102	109⅞	+9⅝
Wn Elec 8⅝s95	89	107⅝	106½	107⅝	+ ⅝
Wn Md 5½s82	9	73½	73½	73½	
WnUnCp 7¼s95	666	119½	110	119½	+10½
WnUnT 8.45s96	183	104½	101	104½	+1
WnUnTel 6½s89	62	84	82¾	84	+1¼
WnUnTel 5¼s87	12	77⅞	75¾	75⅞	+ ⅛
WnUn Tel 5s92	12	69½	69¼	69¼	— ¼
WestgCre 8½s	48	105⅝	104½	104½	—1½
WestgCre 7.20s	65	102¼	101	102¼	+ ¾
WestgEl 8⅝s95	35	109¼	108½	108½	— ½
WestgEl 5⅝s92	65	82½	82½	82½	—1⅛
Weyrh 8⅞s2000	36	108	107	108	
Weyrhsr 8⅛s76	25	106½	105⅝	106	+1½
Weyerh 7.65s94	10	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
Weyerh 5.20s91	11	84	82	82	—1½
Whirl 5⅛s86	25	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
WhiteCn 5½s92	57	88⅞	86	88½	+3½
WhiteMt 5¼s93	28	71⅛	69	71	+3
Whitkr 10s88	171	100	97¾	99	+ ½
Whitkr 4½s88	49	54	53	53¾	+1¼
Wickes Cp 4s92	6	84	83	84⅛	+2⅝
Wickes 5⅛s94	236	108⅝	103½	108⅝	+2⅞
Whl Ros 5¼s89	176	96	93	96	+2⅞
Wms Cos 11s81	42	110½	108⅛	109	+1
WmsCo 5.65s91	244	101½	97½	101½	+3½
Wis Cen 4s2004	70	49½	49½	49½	— ⅞
WitcoCh 4⅞s93	99	73	72½	73	—4
Woolwth 7⅞s96	75	100	99½	99½	— ½
Wornet 5½s94	50	87½	83⅞	87½	+3⅞
Xerox cv6s95	930	146¾	140	146¾	+6½
YngSh 10½s2000	42	111	109	110½	+1½
YngSh 4½s90	7	63½	63½	63½	
ZapNor 4¾s88	319	72½	62	72	+9½
Zap N 4¾s88B	68	72	62½	72	+9
Zap N 4¾s88C	517	72	63	71⅝	+11½
Zayre Cp 8s96	48	95	95	95	
Zayre cv5⅞s94	70	108⅞	106¾	108⅞	+2
Zurn In 5⅝s94	289	88	84	88	+4

Foreign Bonds

Amst fn5⅛s73	1	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	
Austri fn5½s82	3	92½	92½	92½	
Austral 5½s79	5	92	92	92	+1
Austr fn5⅝s81	2	89	89	89	
Aust fn5⅛s88n	4	86½	85½	85½	
Belgm fn5½s76	1	92	92	92	
Canad fn2¾s74	10	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	
Chile 3s73	31	38	32	32	—6
CopnT fn5⅝s77	3	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	
CopnT fn5⅝s76	1	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	
CredF fn5½s79	6	88	88	88	
Cuba 4½s77f	42	13½	12¼	13½	+1¼
Den fn5⅛s82	4	95	95	95	
Denmrk fn4s85	2	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	
Denmrk 5½s74	7	96	96	96	+ ⅝
Den fn5½s74	1	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	
Den fn5¼s78	1	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	
Finland 6s76	2	92½	92½	92½	
Finland 6s7	5	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	+3½
Golavin fn6s80	1	84½	84½	84½	
ItalC Cn fn3s77	7	95	95	95	
ItalPUt 3s77	1	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	+ ⅛
ItalPUt fn3s77	12	91½	91½	91½	
ItalRep fn3s77	58	95⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
Jap fn5½s80	2	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	
Mexico 7s82	10	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	+1⅛
N Zea fn5⅝s76	1	93	93	93	
N Zea fn5¼s85	1	82	82	82	
N Zeal 5⅛s77	3	90	90	90	+1½
Norw fn5½s76	1	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	
Norway 5½s77	1	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	+ ⅛
Norway 5½s78	1	85½	85½	85½	+1½
Nova Scot 9s76	10	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ½
Oslo fn5⅛s75	1	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	
Oslo 5½s73	1	98	98	98	+3
Oslo fn5¼s78	4	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	
Poland 8s50xf	6	12	12	12	
Pol es 4½s63xf	7	10½	8½	8½	— ½
Poland 7s47xf	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+6⅛
Pol es4½s68f	1	10	10	10	
Portel fn5⅝s85	3	83	83	83	
SoEur fn5½s82	1	79½	79½	79½	
So Italy 5½s74	3	99	99	99	
So Ital fn5½s74	8	99	99	99	
Warsw 7s58xf	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+6

Market Averages

Week Ended Dec. 4, '71

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
30 Indust.	864.05	815.79	859.59	+43.00
20 Transp.	233.07	215.66	231.71	+17.52
15 Utils.	113.54	109.70	111.80	+ 2.84
65 Comb	298.34	281.52	297.17	+16.01

Standard & Poor's

500 Stocks	97.87	92.84	97.06	+ 5.13

American Exchange

Week Ended Dec. 4, '71

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Amrep	772,800	24½	15½	19⅞	—3⅝
Syntex	507,000	83	78	81⅞	+5
TWA wt	472,000	28¼	22⅞	25¼	—3
McCull Oil	319,400	27⅞	24	26⅝	+1⅝
LoewsTh wt	290,700	22⅞	18½	22¼	+4½
SequoyahIn	277,800	4½	3¼	4⅝	+1
AsamerOil	270,800	17	14	16⅞	+2½
Rapid A wt	241,600	4⅞	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅞
FinanGenl	236,900	14	12	12⅞	+ ⅝
ChmpHom	222,800	41½	35½	41	+6⅝

Volume: 22,682,305 shares.

Year to date: 980,067,270 shares.

Issues traded in: 1,279.

Advances: 963; declines: 171; unchanged: 135.

New highs 36; low 89.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Dec. 4, '71

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AmTel&Tel	974,500	42⅛	41¼	41½	— ⅛
SearsRoeb	761,500	96⅞	92	95⅛	— ⅞
PanAm	730,800	13⅞	11⅝	13⅝	+2⅛
NatCashR	727,100	37⅛	35⅜	36⅝	+ ¾
EastnAirL	577,000	21⅛	18½	20⅝	+4
IntTel&Tel	553,700	55⅝	50⅝	54⅝	+5⅛
GilletteCo.	540,300	38	35½	37½	+2½
OccidPet	528,800	11⅞	10⅜	10⅞	— ⅛
EastKodak	527,400	91⅝	88	90⅞	+3½
DeltaAirL	526,100	47⅞	43	47½	+5⅜
Natomas	526,800	59	53¼	58½	+6⅝
AmCenIns	494,700	20¼	18⅛	20	+1⅞
BraniffAir	487,800	18⅝	14⅝	18½	+1⅛
Goodyear	475,800	30	27½	30	+1⅞
ContAirLin	469,200	20½	17⅞	19⅞	+2⅛
TransWAir	460,000	41⅞	37⅞	40⅞	+4½
TexacoInc	459,300	33⅞	31	33⅞	+2⅞
HewlettPck	456,800	44⅞	40⅞	44	+2⅞
StdOilNJ	451,200	71⅞	68½	71⅞	+3
AMedicorp	432,900	18⅝	14⅞	18½	+3½

Issues traded in: 1,874.

Advances: 1,587; declines: 203; unchanged: 84.

New highs 91; lows 66.

Volume

Last week	92,816,970 shares
Week ago	50,944,110 shares
Year ago	93,282,680 shares
1971	3,569,155,865 shares
1970	2,676,524,591 shares
1969	2,633,946,861 shares

Insurance Stocks

AllCityIns .12	z20	6⅞	7¾	
AmBnkrFla .40	14	31	31¾	+1
AmBkrLFla .40b	z44	17½	18	
AmFamilyLf 1	95	27⅛	27⅞	+1⅜
AmFidelLf .08d	23	22⅛	22¾	+1⅛
AmFdrsLfe .04d	z81	17	18	
Am Guaranty	28	5⅛	5½	
AmHeritgLf .24	85	13⅛	13½	+ ⅝
AmIncomeLfe 1	2	15½	16	
AmIntlGrp .50	99	85¾	86¼	+1
AmIntlGrp pf 2	210	128	131	+1
Aminv Life	2	7	7½	
AMIC Corp	8	17½	17¾	
ANInsGalv .38	36	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
AmPioneer Cp	1	4⅝	5	
Am ReinsNY 2	8	87¾	88½	+ ¼
AmReserve .32	12	55	55¾	+1
AmStatesLf .05g	6	17¾	18¼	— ¼
AssocMadis .05g	42	6⅝	7	+⅜
BMA Corp .40	11	19⅛	19⅝	+ ½
Bnkrs Secur	6	14¼	14⅝	
BeneficNat Cp	2	4	4½	+ ½
BenefStdA .40	17	10¼	10⅛	— ⅝
BenefStdB .40	3	10¼	10¾	— ⅛
CalWstnSr .40	62	17¼	18¼	+ ⅝
ChaseNat Life	4	18⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
ChesapkeLf A		4½	7	
ChesapkeLf B		6⅝	6⅞	
ChubbCorp 1.60	146	64	64½	— ⅝
CoastalSiLf .25g	89	8⅞	9⅛	
College Univ	10	13⅞	14⅜	— ¼
ColonLfeAcc .28	21	56¾	57½	
Colon Penn .20	1216	41⅞	42	— ⅛
Columbia Natl	1	4	4½	
Combine Ins .33a	361	31⅞	32¾	+ ⅛
ConnGenIns .84	133	70¾	71¼	
ConsumNat Lf	3	7¼	7¾	
ContAmLfe 1.08		22¾	23¾	
CottonState Lf	12	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
CrIterion Ins .38	z3	86¾	88¾	
CrownLfeIns .66	z50	28	29	— ⅛
Crum&Forst 1.12	31	31¾	32¼	+ ¼
CrumFor pf2.40	z326	101	103	+1
DurhamLife .40		18¾	19⅛	+ ⅛
ERC Corp 1	105	78	79	+1½
Educat Exec .10	27	23¾	24¼	— ⅛
Eldorad Gnl .10g	1	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
Empire Gen	118	4	4¼	+ ⅛
EmployCas 1.20a		51¾	52½	
Eq LfeWash .44		34	36	
Excel Inv	23	9½	9¾	
Excelsior NY .50	18	11	11⅛	+1⅛
FamilyLife 1	33	25¼	25¾	— ¾
Farm&Hom .30		6¾	7½	
FarmNewWL .12	19	40¼	41⅛	
FarmersGrp 2.20	7	89¾	90¾	+ ⅛
FidelCpVa .20	3	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
FidelUnLfe .25g	62	33⅝	34¼	+ ⅛
FstAmFin .20	21	25½	26¼	
FstColony Lf	60	13⅞	14¼	+ ¾
FstExecutive Cp	289	8⅞	9¼	
FstXederalLf .32	5	18½	20	
FstMtg No Car	8	12⅛	12¾	— ¼
FoundatnLf Am	15	2⅝	2⅞	
Founders Finl	17	1⅞	2	
FranklinLfe .50	227	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
GL Enterprises	36	2¾	3	
Gen Reinsur .60	22	304	309	+4
GeorgeWash Cp	10	7¼	7½	
GaIntl Cp	31	14⅞	15⅜	— ⅛
GlobeCapitl .01e	4	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
GlobeLf Acc .08d	145	22⅛	23	+1⅛
GovEmpl 1.20a	178	78⅞	79¾	+1⅜
GovtEmplyIn wt	34	24⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
GovtEmplyIn un	35	103	106	+1½
GovtEmpLfe .24		37⅛	38	+ ⅛
GtComwlth Lf	16		4⅝	
GtEastn Mgmt	10	5	6	
GtSouthnLfe .32	107	16⅛	17	+1⅛
GtWestLfe 1.40		42	44	
Hamilton Intl	29	2⅞	3⅛	
HamiltonNat Lf	1	4⅛	4⅝	
HanoverIns 1	8	37½	38¼	— ¼
HartfdStBoil 1.44	2	49	50½	
HomeBenef .44	13	26	26¾	+ ¼
HomeSecur .42	z48	16½	17½	
Horac Mann .07g	10	14¼	14⅞	
IndepLibty Life	2	3½	3¾	
IndepLfAcc .72	1	30⅜	30⅞	— ⅛
IndianaIns .32	7	15⅞	16⅞	
Integon Cp .20	35	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
Interfincl .39	4	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
Intl Holding	10	5½	6	
Int Invest Life	5	5	5⅛	
InterstateCp .10g	74	21¾	22¼	+ ⅛
InvGuaranty Life	4	10½	12	+ ½
JeffsnNatLf .20	39	11	11½	
Kans CityLfe 2	27	103½	105½	+2½
Kemperco Co .60	3	41¾	42½	+ ¼
KyCentLfe .16	159	6½	6¾	+ ⅜
Lacop Corp	2	4½	5	
Lamar Life .80	277	28⅛	30	+ ½
LibertyNtlLf .35	71	33½	34	
LifeInsGa .56	13	26¾	27¼	+ ⅝
LifeInv Inc	46	22¼	23½	+ ⅜
Lifesurance Cp	z54	3⅞	4⅛	
LincolnAm Cp	21	2⅞	3⅛	
Lincoln Cons	36	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅜
LincolncLf .40a		9⅝	10⅛	
LoneStar Life		10¼	11¼	
LoyalAm LfeIns	z8	7⅜	7¼	
ManchLifeCas 1		6⅝	7	
ManhatnLf .29d	3	7	7½	
MassGen Lfe	16	13⅛	13⅝	
Mercury Gen .20	4	22¾	23½	
MidwNat Ohio	7	11	11½	
MidwUnLfe .30d	18	18¼	18¾	+ ½
ModernAmLf .10	1	6	6¾	
ModrnSecLf .10g	9	2¾	3⅛	
Monrch Cap .64d	202	25¼	25¾	+1⅛
MonuxntlCp .50	54	47¼	48¼	+ ¾
MutualSaLf .18g	2	11¼	11¾	+ ¼
NLT Corp .48g	305	34	34½	+1½
NN Corp 1.20	16	62½	64	+1
NatLife Fla	39	2¼	2½	
NatlOldLine .20	91	7¾	8	
NatRserveLf .35		17⅞	18⅛	
NatWestn Lf	42	6⅛	6½	+ ¼
Nationwd A	74	9⅝	9⅞	
NationwideLf .50	1	19⅞	20½	
North Cent	6	6¼	6⅞	
Northeastins 1.20	2	36½	38	+ ½
NwstNatLf .12g	16	19⅝	20⅛	
Occidental Lfe		3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
OhCasualty .80	216	46	46½	
Old LincLf .30	10	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅜
OldRepInt .48a	151	30	30½	+1
PacStd Life	53	5⅛	5½	+ ½
Pasquaney Bay		10	11	+⅛
PeerlessIns .30	3	10¾	11⅛	
PeninsIrLfe .24g	1	11¼	12	
Penn Life	562	33⅝	34⅛	+ ¼
Penn Life wt	17	19½	20¼	+ ¼
PhilaLife .40b	87	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
Piedmont M	24	18¾	19½	+ ½
Preferred Risk		30	31	
Pres Life	1	6	7	
ProtectivaLf .40		18¾	19¼	
Provid Lf ND .23	9	9¼	10¼	
ProvidLfAc .80	2	83	84½	
PyramidLfe .20g		13	14	
RepNatLfe .20	209	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
RichmondCp 1	168	49⅞	50¼	+1⅛
Safeco .67	98	43¼	43⅝	+1⅜
Safeco pf.80	36	29¼	29⅝	+1
StPaulCos 1.28	163	64	64½	+1⅛
SeabordCp un	22	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
Security Am Life	5	5½	6¼	+ ⅛
SecurityConnLf 1	1	17½	18¼	+ ¼
Yecurity Cp 2b	3	31½	32¼	
SecLfe&Acc .30	28	18¼	18⅝	+ ¼
SoCareIns .50b		27	28	
SouthlandLfe 1	50	47	47¾	
SwstnLfeIns 1	72	43¾	44¼	+ ¼
Std Life Ins .20	2	9¼	10	
StdSec Life	20	11½	12	
Statesman Grp	21	5⅛	5⅞	+ ⅛
SunLifeIns .30a	35	31¾	32½	+ ¼
SunsetLifeIns 1	2	25¾	26¾	
SuretyLife .03g	80	3⅛	3⅜	
Time Holding	5	14½	15⅛	
Transport Life	71	3⅜	3¾	
UNAC Intl	2	26¼	27¼	
Unicoa	4	15	15½	+ ¼
Union Fidelity	113	30⅛	30⅞	+ ½
UnitAmerLife 1	2	5⅝	6	
UnitBenefitLf 2		238	241	
UnitFireCas .32g	9	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
UnitFireIns .20g	35	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
UnitFoundrs Lf	3	3¼	3½	
Unit Liberty Life	4	10½	11¼	
UnitSav Life	4	8	8½	
UnitSvcLfe .3 b	78	31½	32¼	+ ½
Variable Annut	5	15	15¾	
Vico Corp	24	7⅛	7⅝	+ ¼
VictoryLfIns .50	z77	62	66	
WashgtnNat .48	31	31¼	31¾	
WashNat pf2.50		42½	43½	
WestnCasS 1.40	11	80¼	81¼	
WestnStLfe .15d		8½	9¼	
Windsor Life h	10	5¼	5½	
WiscNatLfe .62		19½	20¼	
WorldSvcLf .10s	47	8⅝	9	
Zenith Nat Ins	15	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
Zenith United	5	3⅜	4⅛	

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account

DM Basis

Afr du Sud 8½-84	97	98
Australia 8¾-85	96	97
Cassa Mezzogiorno 6½-78	83½	84½
Cavado 7½-80	94½	95½
Centrest 8¾-85	100½	101½
CCA 6¾-78	95	96
CCA 6⅞-80	90½	91½
CCA 7⅝-84	89½	90½
CCA 8⅝-89	94	95
CECA 6¾-86	89½	90½
CFE 6½-86	85½	86½
CFE 7½-78	91	92
CFE 8½-79	96	97
Communautes Urb 6⅝-88	93¾	94¾
Credit Nat. 6⅝-88	96½	97½
OBP 7⅝-78	98	99
CUP 6⅝-77	94½	95½
Denmark (Kingd.) 6⅝-88	95	96
E.S.B. (Irl.) 6½-86	89¼	90¼
Escom 7⅝-78	93¼	94¼
Escom 6½-88	93½	94½
Escom 8½-80	99¾	100¾
Fomento 6½-78	90½	91½
Greater 6⅝-84	88	89
Imatran 6⅝-78	89	90
Manitoba 7⅝-88	90½	91½
Manitoba 9⅝-82	101	102
Nancy 6⅝-88	95	96
Norges Kommunalb. 5½-88	87	88
Norges Kommunalb 7⅝-88	83	84
North Scot. 8⅝-84	98½	99½
Redernes 8⅝-80	88½	89½
Reed 6¾-83	88	89
Sacor 1 5¾-78	93	94
Sacor 2 5¾-78	93	94
Sacor 3 6¾-78	96	97
Sacor 4 6¾-77	95	96
S.D R 8⅝-88	96¼	97¼
SNCF 7⅝-84	95	96
Watney 7⅝-84	88½	89½

Deutsche Marks

(Average Prices)

Brit. Elec. Council 7½-84	98⅞
Burmah 8½-85	104½
CFP 8½-86	104¾
CNT 8½-85	104.95
Conoco 8½-70/85	104⅝
Daimler 8-85	104¾
Denmark 8½-88	106¼
Dunlop 8½-85	105¾
Escom 8½-85	101¾
Hoogovens 8½-86	105⅛
ICI 8½-86	105⅞
Ind. Bank Japan 8½-85	104½
Ind. Bank Japan 7-83	97.30
Kansai 6¾-84	92¼
Ireland 8½-85	102.90
Ireland 7¼-84	95½
IBE 7-84	99⅝
KLM 8½-85	105⅝
Norges Komm. 8½-85	104½
Queens Alum. 8½-85	104½
So Africa 8½-85	101¾
Tenneco 7½-84	95½
TRW 7½-84	98⅞
World Bank 8½-80	105½
Yokohama 7-84	95¼

European Currency Units*

Afr du Sud 8⅝-86	88½	89¾
CECA 8⅝-85	106½	107½
E N E L 7¾-86	96	97
Eurofima 7¾-81	102¼	103½
Interfrigo 7½-85	100¼	101¼

* For trading in DM

French Francs

Petrol BP 7⅝, 80	98¾	99¾
Roussel UCLAF 7⅝, 79	98¾	99¼
Eurofima 8¼, 78	102½	103½
Ugine Kuhlman 8⅝, 78	101¼	102¼
Air Liquide 8¼ 81	103½	104½

Guilders

AKZO 8½-74	102½	103½
Alge Bank Ned 8-75	102½	103½
Amro Bank 8-75	104	105
Bayer 8¼-75	103½	104½
Chevron 8-75	101¾	102¾
Eur. Inv Bank 8½-75	103	104
General Elect 8¼-75	104½	105½
General Tele 8½-75	103½	104½
IBM 8-75	102¾	103¾
KLM 8½-75	102¼	103¼
Pechiney 8½-75	104	105
Philips 8-74	101	102
Shell Francaise 8¼-75	103½	104½

Luxembourg Francs

CECA* 7¾ 86	101½	102½
Eurofima 7¾ '71-78	100½	101½
BEI	98¾	99¼
CECA* 7⅝ '71-86	107½	108¼

*In dollars.

Bank Stock Quotations

Closing prices of the week's trading

	Bid	Asked
AmBk&TrCoPa	20	20½
Bankamerica	68⅞	69¼
BkCommerceNY	27½	28½
Bank of NJ	38½	40
BaystateCorp	36¼	37
CentJBk&Tr	13	13¾
CentNBChic	26¾	27¾
CentStBkBkl	11	11¾
ClevelandTrust	79	80
Comm.Tr.NJ	24½	25½
ConnNBBridge	20½	20⅞
DetroitBk&Tr	49½	50
FidelityBank	39⅞	40½
FirThirCinn	31⅝	32⅝
1st&MerNBRich	27½	28½
1st NB Cinn	23¼	24
1stNB Maryl	32½	33¼
1stPaBkPhil	34¾	35⅝
1stWcstchNB	46	48
FranklinNBNY	29⅝	30½
GirardTrBPhil	52¼	53¼
HarrisTrBkChi	52¾	53½
HudsonTrUO	17½	18¼
IndValBTrPhil	26½	27
Lincoln1stBank	31	31½
LongIslandTr	26	26¾
MellonNBkPit	48½	50
MerchBkNY	53	55
NatCityBkClev	56	56¾
NatComBkRath	33⅞	34¾
NEnMerBoston	23¼	23¾
NJ Nat Bk	21½	22½
NorthTrChic	69½	70
PhilNatBk	44⅛	44⅞
PittsNatBk	35¾	36¼
ProvNBPhil	26¾	27¼
Repub.NB NY	22¼	22¾
Royal NB NY	23¼	24¼
ShawmutAssBost	50½	51
St.Bk.Albany	34	36
StStrBBoston	40½	41¼
TrustCo.NJ	13¾	14¼
UnTrMaryland	45½	46½
US Trust NY	45¾	46½
UnitVa.Bksh	28¼	28⅞
Valley NBLI	29	31
VirginiaNBkBS	23¾	24¼

Oppenheimer & Co.
announce that
they have acquired
Brendon Securities Limited

Brendon Securities Limited
will now operate from the offices of
Oppenheimer & Co.Ltd.
at 17a Curzon Street, London W1Y 7FE. Tel: 01-493 6770
Telex: 268111

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N.Y. Markets

(Continued from Page 9)

upturn in business accumulation of inventories.

All of the week's news was not favorable, however. The most distressing was the government's report on Friday that the unemployment rate in November had turned upward again, rising to 6 percent from 5.8 in October. A day earlier, the administration had announced a $50 million program to create public-works jobs in communities with high joblessness.

Also unsettling insofar as business and the investment worlds are concerned were indications that the price commission would hold a tighter rein on prices than the Pay Board will on wages.

The stock market soared dramatically last week, propelled by an array of bullish news. All of the leading market averages posted huge gains in the heaviest trading in over three months.

The barometric Dow Jones industrial average reflected the market's great strength with its advance of 43 points for the week to 859.59.

Turnover on the Big Board picked up speed as the market was rising. The week's volume aggregated 92.8 million shares, the heaviest since the turnover of 105.2 million shares in the week ended Aug. 21.

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9)

to 174. The bonds are convertible into stock at $36.50 but the Big Board's rally had pushed the shares to 63 3/4 by the end of the week.

American Tobacco's 5 1/4s, convertible at $36, rose 13 to 117 1/2 as the common stock hit 43. Intercontinental Hotels, convertible into Pan American stock at $18, was up 9 at 90 while Pan Am 5 1/4s, convertible at $24.80, were up 7 1/2 at 73 1/2. The stock price went from 11 1/4 to 13 3/4 last week.

Upcoming in the DM market will be a 100 million DM issue from Autopistas of Spain. In addition, the central capital market committee late last week approved two other foreign bonds totaling 195 million DM to come to market, but details about these borrowers were not immediately available.

For readers who like to keep records, Kredietbank Luxembourgeoise reports that 18 Eurobonds were floated in November compared with 14 in the year-ago month.

There was one $50 million convertible last month and the rest were straights. Of these, 13 were in dollars totaling $310 million, three were in DM totaling 260 million DM and there was one 100 million French franc issue.

The November volume was the biggest since February, when 23 issues totaling the equivalent of $647 million were announced.

Treasury Bills

Due	Bid	Asked	Yield
Dec. 9	4.18	3.54	3.59
Dec. 16	3.93	3.50	3.55
Dec. 23	3.97	3.53	3.59
Dec. 30	4.01	3.61	3.67
Dec. 31	4.03	3.54	3.60
Jan. 6, '72	4.12	3.84	3.91
Jan. 13	4.14	3.90	3.97
Jan. 20	4.15	3.89	4.06
Jan. 27	4.16	3.98	4.06
Jan. 31	4.14	3.94	4.02
Feb. 3	4.16	4.02	4.10
Feb. 10	4.18	4.00	4.13
Feb. 17	4.17	4.05	4.14
Feb. 24	4.18	4.04	4.13
Feb. 29	4.17	4.03	4.14
Mar. 2	4.15	4.06	4.17
Mar. 9	4.24	4.08	4.19
Mar. 16	4.24	4.08	4.20
Mar. 23	4.22	4.08	4.20
Mar. 30	4.20	4.04	4.16
Mar. 31	4.21	4.05	4.17
April 6	4.34	4.16	4.29
April 13	4.34	4.16	4.29
April 20	4.34	4.18	4.30
April 21	4.35	4.20	4.40
April 27	4.36	4.20	4.34
April 30	4.39	4.20	4.34
May 4	4.37	4.23	4.38
May 11	4.37	4.23	4.36
May 18	4.37	4.23	4.39
May 25	4.37	4.23	4.39
May 31	4.36	4.20	4.36
June 1	4.33	4.28	4.45
June 30	4.36	4.20	4.37
July 31	4.55	4.43	4.62
Aug. 31	4.55	4.46	4.65
Sept. 30	4.57	4.43	4.63
Oct. 30	4.57	4.45	4.67
Nov. 30	4.55	4.45	4.65
Bond '92-87, 4¼s	79.10	80.10	5.91
Bond '93-88, 4s	73.2	73.2	5.72

SPORTS

Padres Trade Roberts to Astros

By Joseph Durso

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 5 (NYT).—Ten more players—including Dave Roberts and Wayne Granger—were traded Friday as professional baseball ended its winter business meetings after the most bullish manpower market in the history of the major leagues.

The dealing, which may continue even after the executives return home, now totals 15 trades this week involving 54 players and 18 of the 24 teams in the big leagues.

No blockbusters were dropped Friday, like the earlier ones that included Frank Robinson and Rich Allen, but some well-known players changed sides in these trades:

- The San Diego Padres sent Roberts to the Houston Astros for Bill Greif, a righthanded pitcher; Derrel Thomas, a switch-hitting second baseman, and Mark Schaeffer, a left-handed relief pitcher. Roberts is a 27-year-old lefthander whose earned-run average of 2.10 last summer ranked second only to Tom Seaver's 1.76 among National League pitchers.
- The Cincinnati Reds sent Granger, their workhorse relief ace, to the Minnesota Twins for Tom Hall, a left-handed relief pitcher. Granger has pitched 227 times in the last three seasons, including 90 times in 1969 for a major league record.
- The Milwaukee Brewers sent José Cardinal, the well-traveled outfielder, to the Chicago Cubs for three players—Brock Davis, a center fielder; Earl Stephenson, a lefthanded rookie reliever, and Jim Colborn, a righthanded pitcher.

"Every club came to us about Roberts," said Preston Gomez, manager of the Padres. "We needed an infielder, and Thomas is the man."

Thomas hit .286 at Houston's Oklahoma City farm club this year and was considered a prospect with speed. But the Astros traded him off in their third mass deal in five days. Sixteen players were involved in their wheeling and Gomez nodded toward Spec Richardson, general manager of Houston, and said, "His club is the one to beat now."

Cincinnati, urgently trying to rebuild the Big Red Machine of 1970, raised eyebrows by trading Granger four days after trading Lee May. Granger will be 28 years old in March and slipped a bit last summer to seven victories, six defeats and a 3.33 earned-run average in 70 games.

In the third trade, the Cubs added Cardenal to their outfield a few days after adding Rick Monday. And manager Leo Durocher said: "I lean toward Monday for center field, but either one can play there alongside Billy Williams, and we have Jim Hickman besides, while Joe Pepitone moves to first base."

Other Action

In other action at a joint meeting of the leagues, a proposal was made by the Atlanta Braves to expand the playoffs to include second-place teams. It was defeated but commissioner Bowie Kuhn said he would favor playing some of the playoff games at night. He also confirmed that three mid-week World Series games would be played at night next October.

The St. Louis Cardinals suggested that spring training be limited to the 23 days leading into the regular season. The move was approved by the National League, rejected by the American League and finally vetoed by the commissioner, who said he doubted it would result in economies. However, the spring schedule was left to each club's own desires, and several will shorten the training period next spring.

Hungary Gains As Bulgaria Nips France in Soccer

SOFIA, Dec. 5 (AP).—Bulgaria defeated France, 2-1, yesterday in Group Two of the European Cup soccer championship, establishing Hungary as the group winner to advance to the quarterfinal round.

France, which needed a victory by a four-goal margin to overhaul Hungary, faded to third place in the group. Hungary finished with 9 points, Bulgaria and France finished with 7, but the Bulgarians took second place on better goal aggregate. Norway was last in the group with 1 point.

The quarterfinal qualifiers from Groups One to Eight, in order, are: Romania, Hungary, England, the Soviet Union, Belgium, Italy, Yugoslavia and West Germany.

Monzon Stops Scott of Seattle

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—World Boxing Association middleweight champion Carlos Monzon battered Frazer Scott of Seattle to defeat in a 10-round non-title fight here last night. Scott failed to answer the bell at the start of the third round, on a doctor's advice.

He complained of severe chest pains after a savage right-hand punch from the burly Argentine caught him near the heart midway through the second round. Monzon, who has trouble making the weight in his category, fought as a light-heavyweight against Scott, a natural light-heavy.

German Outpoints Rouse

FRANKFURT, West Germany, Dec. 5 (UPI).—Ruediger Schmidtke, the West German light-heavyweight champion, scored a unanimous 10-round decision Friday night over 36-year-old Roger Rouse of Anaconda, Mont. The 28-year-old German weighed 178 pounds, Rouse 172. In a supporting heavyweight match, Gregorio Peralta of Argentina, 194, knocked out Gerhard Zech of West Germany, 224, in the eighth round.

The Scoreboard

BOXING — At Los Angeles, Junior lightweight contender Ruben Navarro, 134, Los Angeles, had Frankie Crawford, 133, Los Angeles, out on his feet in the opening round but couldn't put him away en route to a unanimous decision at the Olympic Auditorium.

SWIMMING ... At Sydney, Shane Gould of Australia, the holder of world records in the 100, 200, and 400 meter free-style, broke the world 800-meter record set by Ann Simmons of the United States, which is awaiting ratification. Miss Gould covered the 16 laps of the distance in 8 minutes 58.1 seconds.

WEIGHTLIFTING—At Yerevan, Russia, flyweight Adam Gnatov of Russia broke his own world marks in the press and jerk. He pressed 117.5 kilos (258.5 pounds) and later jerked 131 kilos (288.8 pounds). Rafael Belenkov of the Soviet Union set a world bantamweight press record of 127.5 kilos—the Soviet Union set a world bantamweight press record of 137.5 kilos—1.5 kilos better than the mark held by Sandor Holczreiter of Hungary.

SOCCER—At Bogota, Colombia, Peru qualified for the final round of the Latin-American pre-Olympic tournament with a 1-0 victory over Uruguay.

At Izmir, Turkey, Turkey defeated Poland, 1-0, in a European Cup match. The victory put Turkey in third place in Group Eight.

Shorter of U.S. Easily Captures Japan Marathon

FUKUOKA, Japan, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—Frank Shorter, 24, of Gainesville, Fla., who was running over the distance for only his third time, easily won the sixth Fukuoka International Marathon here today.

Shorter took the lead at the halfway mark and stayed in front to win the 26 miles 385 yards race in 2 hours 12 minutes 50.4 seconds.

Last year's winner, Akio Usami of Japan, made a late challenge, but could not overtake Shorter and finished second in 2:13:22.8. Third was a 39-year-old New Zealander, Jack Foster, in 2:13:42.4.

Shorter, known as a 5,000 and 10,000-meter runner, was one of six foreign competitors invited to take part in the race. Six others paid their own way, including fourth-place Setto Nikkari of Finland and fifth-placed Terry Manners of New Zealand.

REG. REPRESENTATIVE FOR SOUTHERN GERMANY

Old-established member firm of the New York Stock Exchange with already existing European headquarters, is looking for an aggressive sales executive for its new office in the southern part of Germany.

Fluency in the German language, knowledge of the German market and several years of business exprience are required.

A guaranteed salary plus an incentive program is offered for qualified individuals.

Box D 2,927, Herald Tribune, Paris.

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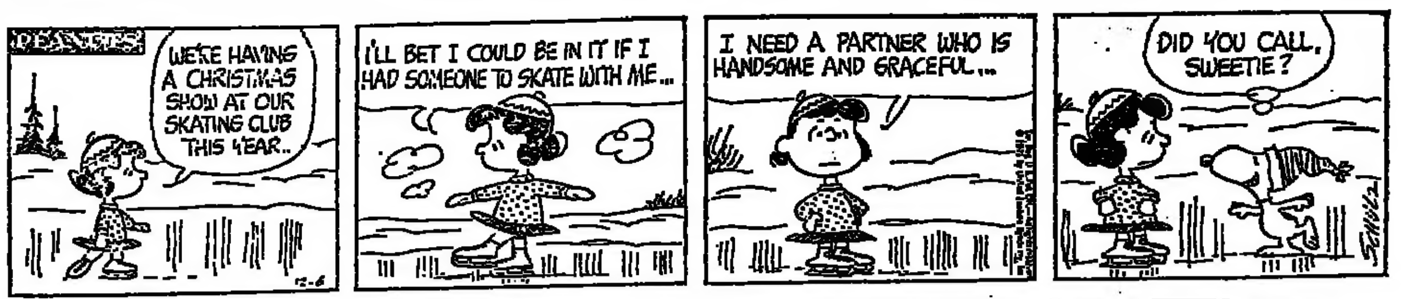
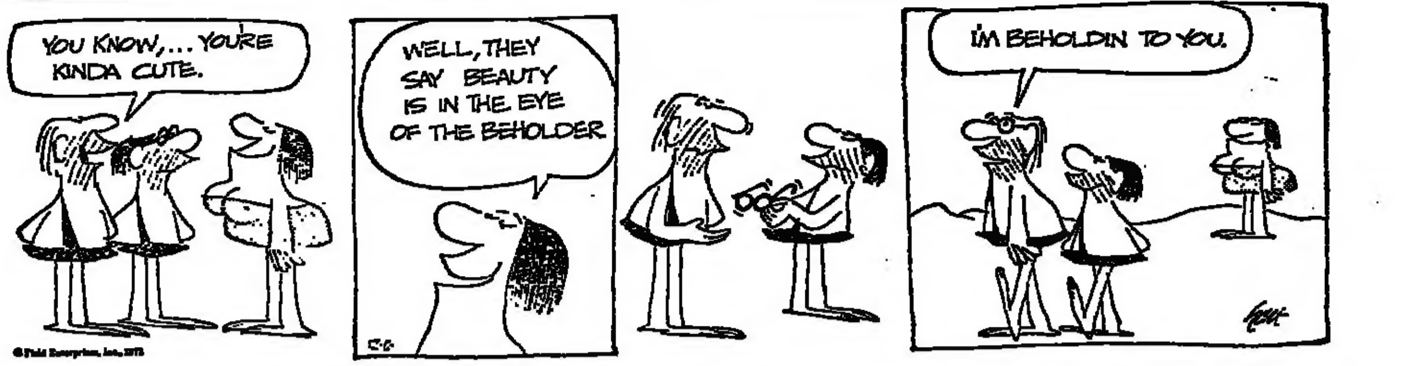
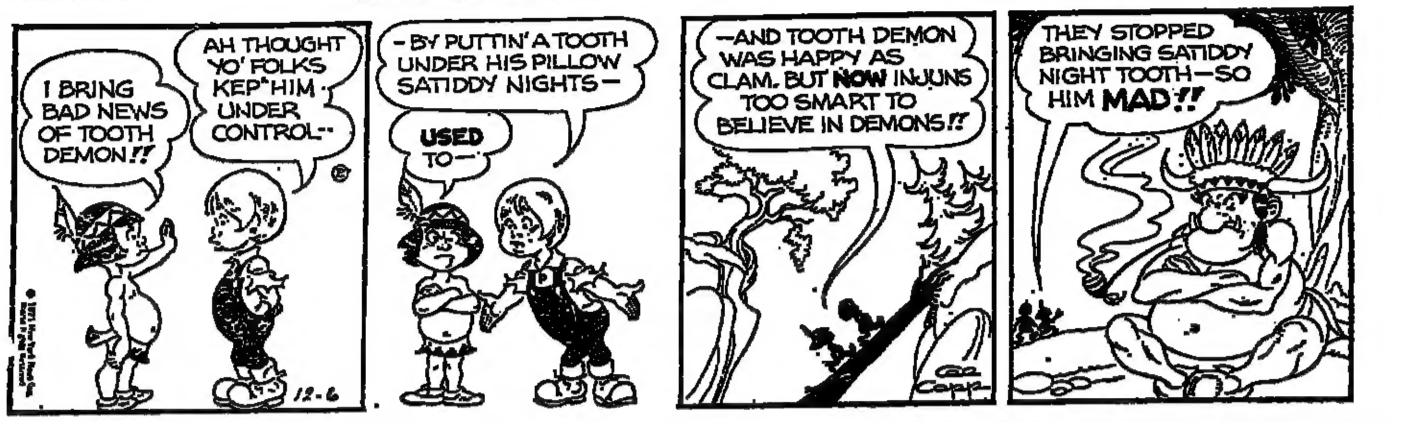
PEANUTS


PEANUTS
WE'RE HAVING A CHRISTMAS SHOW AT OUR SKATING CLUB THIS YEAR..
I'LL BET I COULD BE IN IT IF I HAD SOMEONE TO SKATE WITH ME...
I NEED A PARTNER WHO IS HANDSOME AND GRACEFUL...
DID YOU CALL, SWEETIE?
12-6
SCHULZ

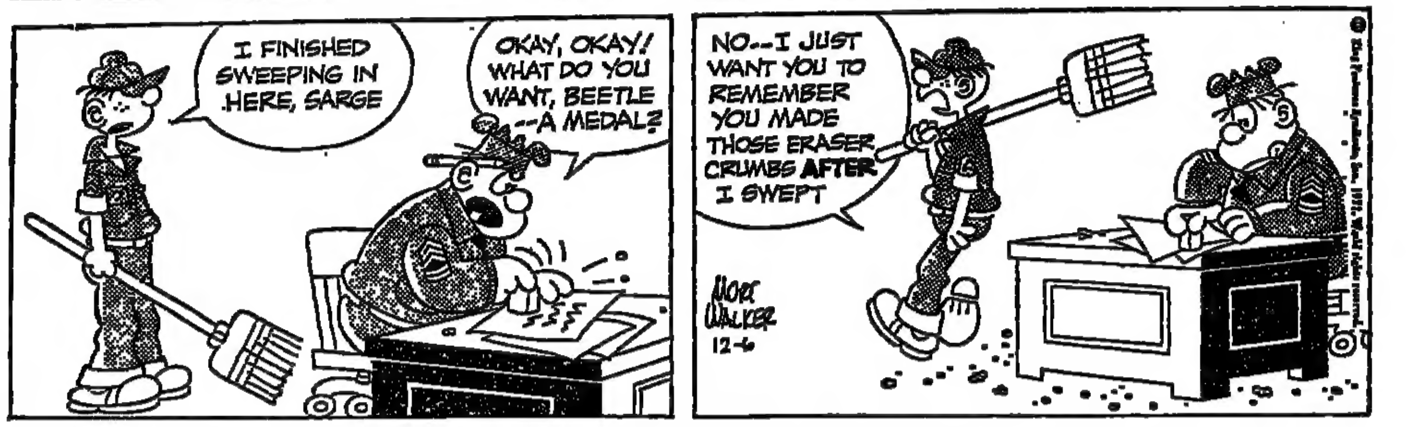
B.C.


YOU KNOW,... YOU'RE KINDA CUTE.
WELL, THEY SAY BEAUTY IS IN THE EYE OF THE BEHOLDER
I'M BEHOLDIN TO YOU.

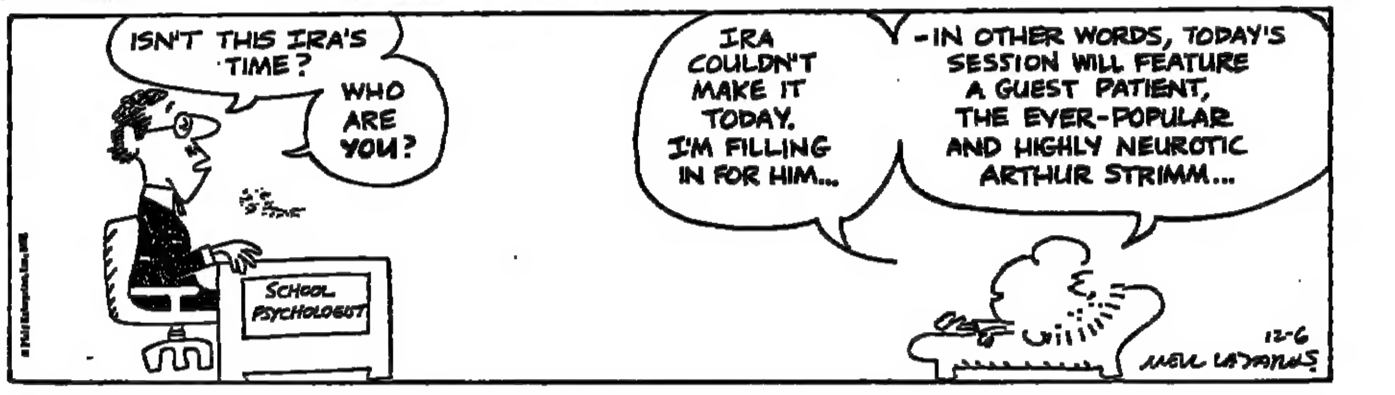
L'IL ABNER


I BRING BAD NEWS OF TOOTH DEMON!!
AH THOUGHT YO' FOLKS KEP' HIM UNDER CONTROL--
- BY PUTTIN' A TOOTH UNDER HIS PILLOW SATIDDY NIGHTS -
USED TO—
—AND TOOTH DEMON WAS HAPPY AS CLAM. BUT NOW INJUNS TOO SMART TO BELIEVE IN DEMONS!!
THEY STOPPED BRINGING SATIDDY NIGHT TOOTH—SO HIM MAD!!
12-6
Capp

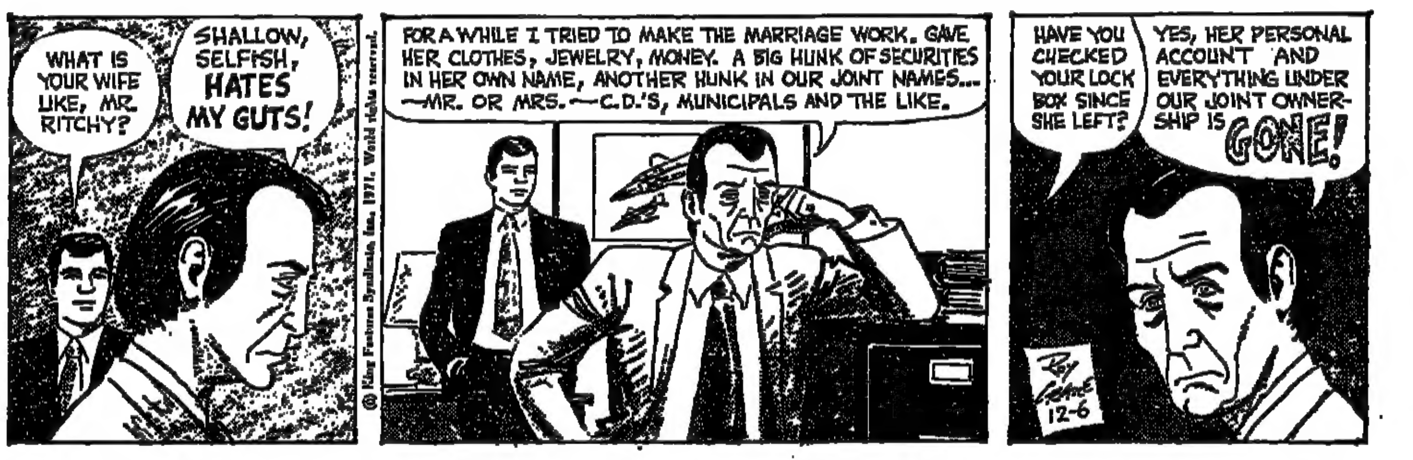
BEETLE BAILEY


I FINISHED SWEEPING IN HERE, SARGE
OKAY, OKAY! WHAT DO YOU WANT, BEETLE --A MEDAL?
NO--I JUST WANT YOU TO REMEMBER YOU MADE THOSE ERASER CRUMBS AFTER I SWEPT
MORT WALKER 12-6

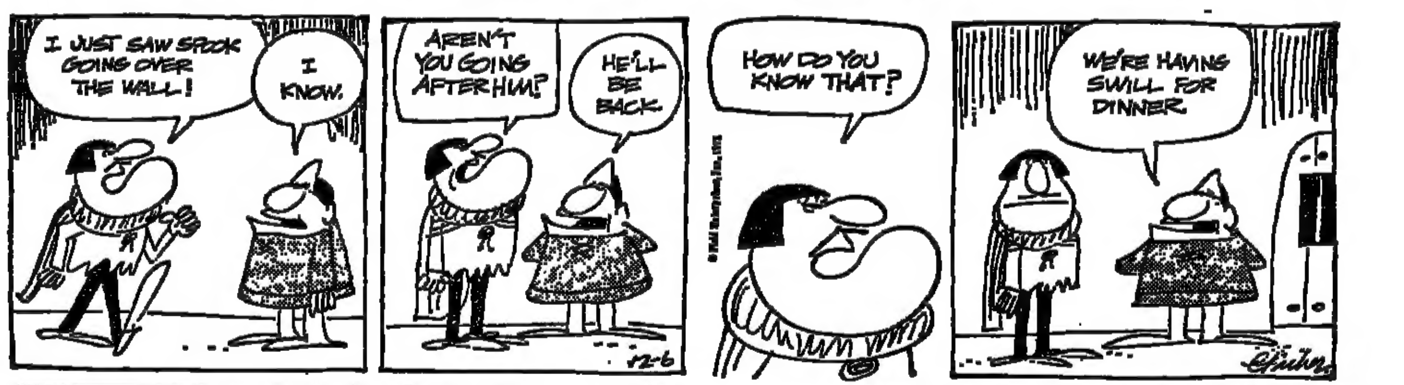
MISS PEACH


ISN'T THIS IRA'S TIME?
WHO ARE YOU?
IRA COULDN'T MAKE IT TODAY. I'M FILLING IN FOR HIM...
-IN OTHER WORDS, TODAY'S SESSION WILL FEATURE A GUEST PATIENT, THE EVER-POPULAR AND HIGHLY NEUROTIC ARTHUR STRIMM...
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST
12-6
MELL LAZARUS

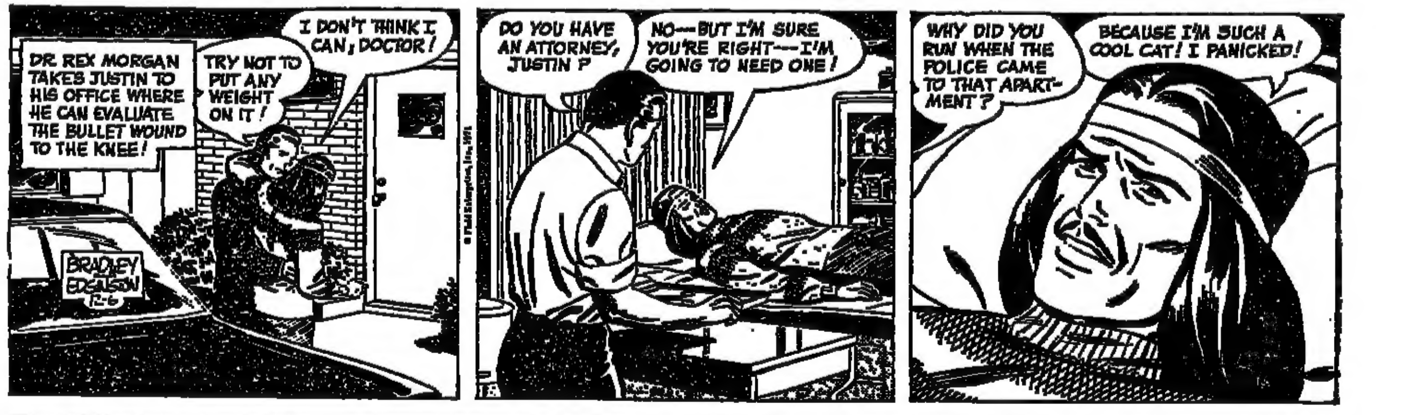
BUZ SAWYER


WHAT IS YOUR WIFE LIKE, MR. RITCHY?
SHALLOW, SELFISH, HATES MY GUTS!
FOR A WHILE I TRIED TO MAKE THE MARRIAGE WORK. GAVE HER CLOTHES, JEWELRY, MONEY. A BIG HUNK OF SECURITIES IN HER OWN NAME, ANOTHER HUNK IN OUR JOINT NAMES... —MR. OR MRS.—C.D.'S, MUNICIPALS AND THE LIKE.
HAVE YOU CHECKED YOUR LOCK BOX SINCE SHE LEFT?
YES, HER PERSONAL ACCOUNT AND EVERYTHING UNDER OUR JOINT OWNERSHIP IS GONE!
ROY CRANE 12-6

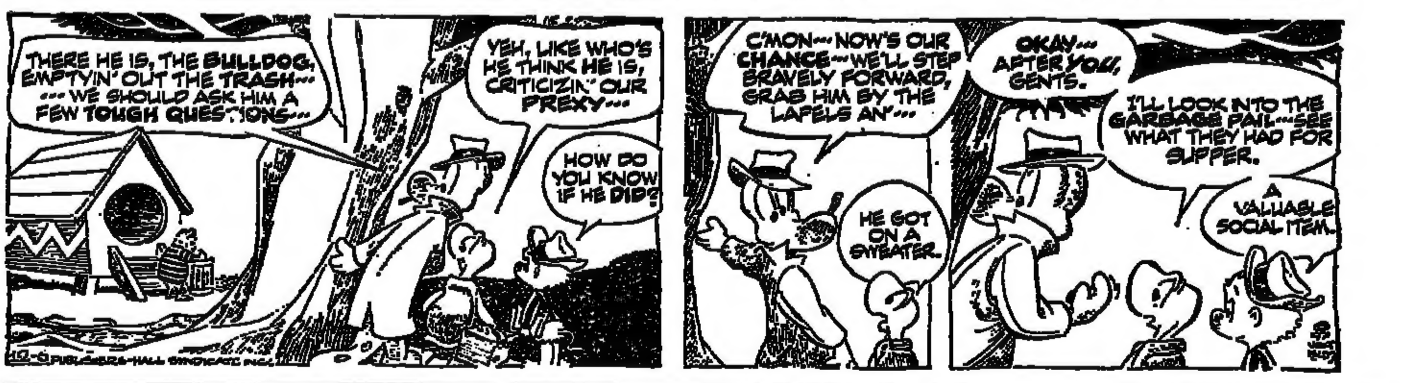
WIZARD of ID


I JUST SAW SPOOK GOING OVER THE WALL!
I KNOW.
AREN'T YOU GOING AFTER HIM?
HE'LL BE BACK.
HOW DO YOU KNOW THAT?
WE'RE HAVING SWILL FOR DINNER.
12-6

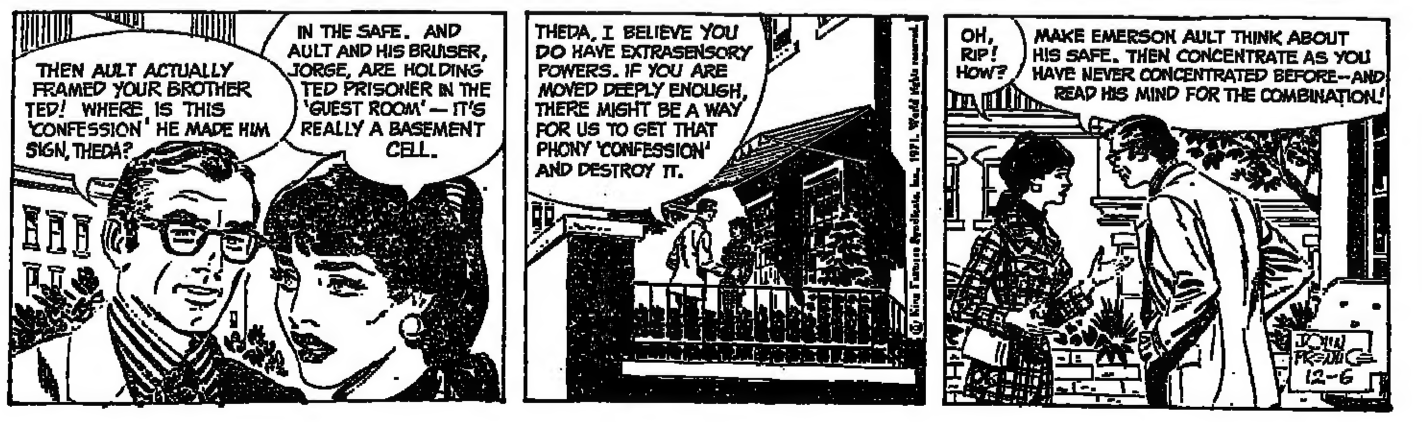
REX MORGAN M.D.


DR. REX MORGAN TAKES JUSTIN TO HIS OFFICE WHERE HE CAN EVALUATE THE BULLET WOUND TO THE KNEE!
TRY NOT TO PUT ANY WEIGHT ON IT!
I DON'T THINK I CAN, DOCTOR!
BRADLEY EDGINGTON 12-6
DO YOU HAVE AN ATTORNEY, JUSTIN?
NO—BUT I'M SURE YOU'RE RIGHT—I'M GOING TO NEED ONE!
WHY DID YOU RUN WHEN THE POLICE CAME TO THAT APARTMENT?
BECAUSE I'M SUCH A COOL CAT! I PANICKED!

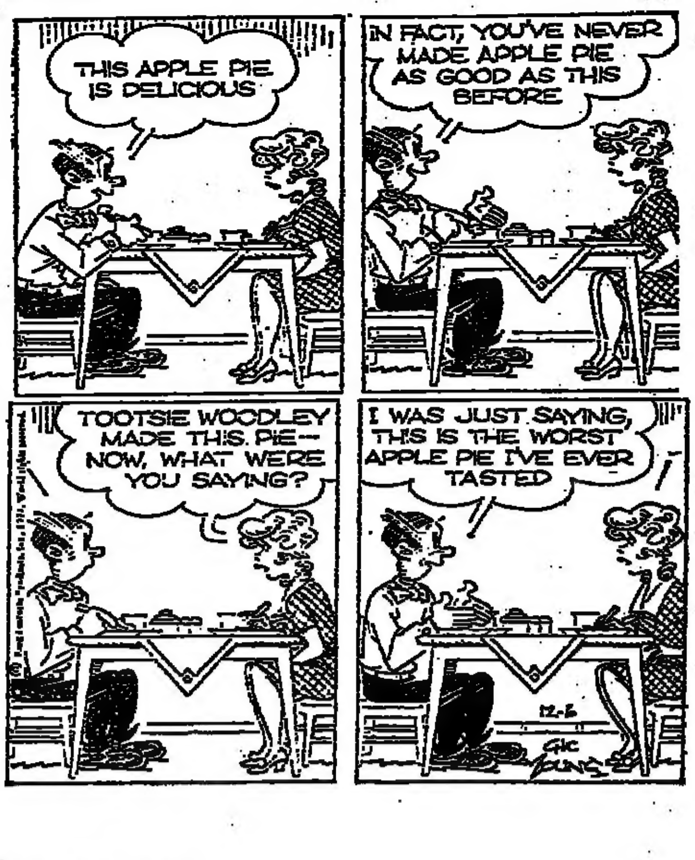
POGO


THERE HE IS, THE BULLDOG, EMPTYIN' OUT THE TRASH... ...WE SHOULD ASK HIM A FEW TOUGH QUESTIONS...
YEH, LIKE WHO'S HE THINK HE IS, CRITICIZIN' OUR PREXY...
HOW DO YOU KNOW IF HE DID?
C'MON... NOW'S OUR CHANCE... WE'LL STEP BRAVELY FORWARD, GRAB HIM BY THE LAPELS AN'...
HE GOT ON A SWEATER.
OKAY... AFTER YOU, GENTS.
I'LL LOOK INTO THE GARBAGE PAIL... SEE WHAT THEY HAD FOR SUPPER.
A VALUABLE SOCIAL ITEM.
12-6 PUBLISHERS-HALL SYNDICATE INC.

RIP KIRBY


THEN AULT ACTUALLY FRAMED YOUR BROTHER TED! WHERE IS THIS 'CONFESSION' HE MADE HIM SIGN, THEDA?
IN THE SAFE. AND AULT AND HIS BRUISER, JORGE, ARE HOLDING TED PRISONER IN THE 'GUEST ROOM' — IT'S REALLY A BASEMENT CELL.
THEDA, I BELIEVE YOU DO HAVE EXTRASENSORY POWERS. IF YOU ARE MOVED DEEPLY ENOUGH, THERE MIGHT BE A WAY FOR US TO GET THAT PHONY 'CONFESSION' AND DESTROY IT.
OH, RIP! HOW?
MAKE EMERSON AULT THINK ABOUT HIS SAFE. THEN CONCENTRATE AS YOU HAVE NEVER CONCENTRATED BEFORE--AND READ HIS MIND FOR THE COMBINATION!
JOHN PRENTICE 12-6

BLONDIE


THIS APPLE PIE IS DELICIOUS
IN FACT, YOU'VE NEVER MADE APPLE PIE AS GOOD AS THIS BEFORE
TOOTSIE WOODLEY MADE THIS PIE— NOW, WHAT WERE YOU SAYING?
I WAS JUST SAYING THIS IS THE WORST APPLE PIE I'VE EVER TASTED
12-6
CHIC YOUNG

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North and South earned a top score by reaching a slam on the diagramed deal, played in recent U.S. tournament. North opened with two clubs, artificial and strong, and West overcalled the negative two-diamond response with two spades.

North now had to make a decision. One or two North players doubled at this point, and by leading trumps collected a 500-point penalty, more than the value of a game but less than a slam.

However this North player passed two spades, and was able to infer a good fit when his partner bid diamonds. It was likely that South was short in spades, so North cue-bid his spade ace. As South's hand was much better than it might have been, he produced an imaginative return cue-bid of four spades, showing his second-round control. This was all the encouragement North needed to bid six diamonds.

The diamond slam had a better than 60 percent chance of success, and presented few problems with the actual distribution. Declarer won the opening spade lead in dummy and cashed the ace-king of diamonds, dropping the queen. Now he was able to guard against the loss of two club tricks. He ruffed a spade in his hand, cashed three heart tricks, and ruffed dummy's last spade.

With the major suits eliminated, a club lead to the nine made sure of 12 tricks. If East had been able to win he would have been endplayed. As it was, South was able to return to his hand with a trump lead and score the overtrick by finessing again in clubs.

The double club finesse would have been the declarer's only hope if the diamond queen had not fallen. If East had produced a singleton trump queen, the indicated maneuver would have been a partial *elimination*, leaving one trump in the West hand: A club finesse would have been taken after stripping the major strips.

NORTH (D)
♠ A107
♡ AQJ
◇ AK73
♣ AQ9

WEST
♠ KQJ983
♡ 9
◇ 42
♣ KJ54

EAST
♠ 542
♡ 10876542
◇ Q8
♣ 8

SOUTH
♠ 6
♡ K3
◇ J10965
♣ 107632

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

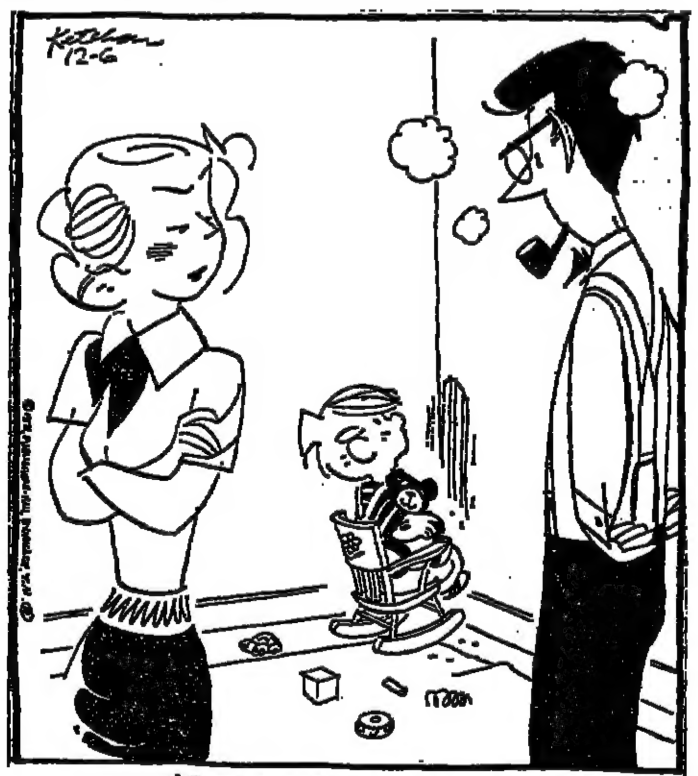
North	East	South	West
2 ♣	Pass	2 ◇	2 ♠
Pass	Pass	3 ◇	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
6 ◇	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade king.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

L	E	E	R		A	S	E	A		D	A	V	I	T
A	R	T	E		C	O	M	P	R	O	M	I	S	E
Z	I	N	C		H	O	U	S	E	C	A	L	L	S
Y	E	A	R		O	N	S	E	T		L	E	E	T
			E	L	I	N				G	I	R	D	S
S	T	R	A	N	D	S		L	I	R	E			
I	R	O	N	O	R	E		O	N	E		A	D	E
G	A	S	T	R	I	C		O	V	E	R	L	A	Y
N	Y	E		O	T	T		S	I	T	U	A	T	E
			R	U	E	S		E	G	E	R	I	A	S
B	E	G	E	T				O	R	I	A			
A	C	O	R		A	H	A	I	R		L	A	S	H
N	O	M	E	A	L	A	S	K	A		I	N	T	O
F	L	E	A	M	A	R	K	E	T		S	N	O	W
F	E	R	D	E		E	S	S	E		T	A	P	E

DENNIS THE MENACE



"DID YA EVER FIGURE OUT WHICH SIDE OF THE FAMILY I GET IT FROM?"

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SHECS ○ ☐ ☐ ○ ○

WOLLY ☐ ☐ ○ ○ ☐

DOYLOB ○ ☐ ○ ○ ☐ ☐

LEMWID ☐ ☐ ○ ☐ ○ ☐

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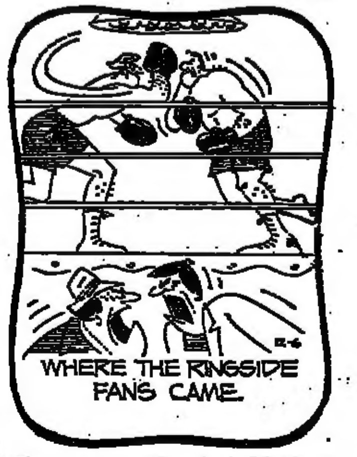


WHERE THE RINGSIDE FANS CAME.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here ○○○○○○ TO ○○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: RAPID YODEL CRAFTY UNFOLD
Answer: *What to give the man with something to say*—YOUR EAR

BOOKS

THE MEDVEDEV PAPERS

By Zhores A. Medvedev. Translated from the Russian Vera Rich. St. Martins Press. 470 pp. $11.95.

A QUESTION OF MADNESS

By Zhores A. Medvedev and Roy A. Medvedev. Translated the Russian by Ellen de Kadt. Knopf. 223 pp. $5.95.

Reviewed by Anthony Astrachan

THEY will never win their country's most coveted award, but Roy and Zhores Medvedev are true Heroes of the Soviet Union.

They were born in 1925, twin sons of a philosophy professor and Communist party member who died in a Stalin prison camp. Zhores is a biologist, a specialist in the genetics of aging. Roy is a historian, an authority on the Stalin period. Both consider themselves Soviet patriots and good Marxists, but they are unusual in the Soviet Union because they think socialist democracy can and should include freedom of speech for minorities—the right of dissent.

Instead of being decorated by the state, Zhores was forcibly confined to a psychiatric hospital for three weeks in 1970 and Roy had all his papers confiscated by the secret police in October.

The reasons are amply illustrated in these two books. They will be further illuminated in January, when Knopf will publish "Let History Judge," Roy's panoramic appraisal of the origins and consequences of the Stalin era. The reasons boil down to this: No matter how inept its opponents, how skillful its own use of diplomacy or the threat of force, the Soviet Union will never be a truly great power so long as its ideology prevents human beings from fulfilling their potential, so long as its ideology cripples scientific and technological progress instead of nourishing it.

None of the three latest Medvedev books has been published in the Soviet Union. Nor was Zhores's book about Trofim Lysenko, published here by Columbia University Press in 1969. All circulated in the Soviet Union in *samizdat*—"self-published," typewritten copies. The stories of "The Medvedev Papers" and "A Question of Madness" really begin with Lysenko, because Zhores was one of the young scientists who struggled against Lysenko's domination of Soviet biology until he fell, along with Nikita Khrushchev, in 1964.

Lysenko was a charlatan who won the backing first of Stalin and then of Khrushchev for his nonsense theories. Lysenko relegated Darwin, Mendel and Morgan to the garbage heap of scientific history. He threw the functions of genes and chromosomes after them and insisted that the property of heredity was distributed throughout the entire cell, where environment could and did change it in a single generation. As a result of his dominance, great scientists died in prison, Soviet agricultural progress was brought to a halt for 30 years, and Soviet science was so crippled it still lags behind the rest of the world.

Zhores Medvedev's role in the struggle against Lysenko was a factor in his repeatedly being denied trips abroad that would have enabled him to add to his and the Soviet Union's scientific achievements. As a result, he wrote "Fruitful Meetings Between Scientists of the World," which makes up more than half of Medvedev Papers."

"Fruitful Meetings" des several case histories of scie being prevented from atte international scientific con ces where their presence have increased both the a ments and prestige of science.

"The Medvedev Papers" is ten in a somewhat stuffy that may be inevitable in s Soviet discussions of state scientific business. Vera translation unfortunately in ed its turgid qualities.

"Question of Madness" more compelling book, a written by Zhores and Roy vedev about Zhores's forcib finement in a psychiatric h and his release after some biggest names in Soviet s testified to his sanity. It is ten in a quicker, lighter than "The Medvedev Papers is more happily translated len de Kadt.

The book describes, in nate and more or less ch logical chapters by the brothers, the local authoriti forts to get Zhores to voluntarily to psychiatric amination; the police dra him away by force; his stay psychiatric hospital at Ka capital of a region near M and the efforts to get him

The questions that the psy trists asked Zhores made that the authorities had against him because of *samizdat* circulation of books on Lysenko and int tional scientific cooperation, because of his friendship outcast novelist Alexander So nitsyn.

"A Question of Madness" stronger book because it does begin with didactic instructi the way Soviet authorities psychiatric facilities to put political offenders. It simply what happened to Zhores living example of the pro rather like a documentary n

The journal tells the stor the memorable meeting betw top scientists and authoritie which the official psychia claimed that Zhores had to schizophrenic because he wa biologist (one personality) wrote political tracts (a se personality).

The book ends with pa reflections by the two brothe political psychiatry in the S Union. In Stalin's favorite ph "It is not by accident" tha vestia, the government ne per, published a long article 23 asserting the high calib Soviet psychiatry and den that mentally sound people being detained in psychiatric pitals because of dissident ities. Izvestia's source was Sneshnevsky, chief psychiatri the U.S.S.R. Ministry of H and secretary of the academ medical sciences.

Anthony Astrachan was Washington Post correspond Moscow for two years and is Post correspondent at

CROSSWORD

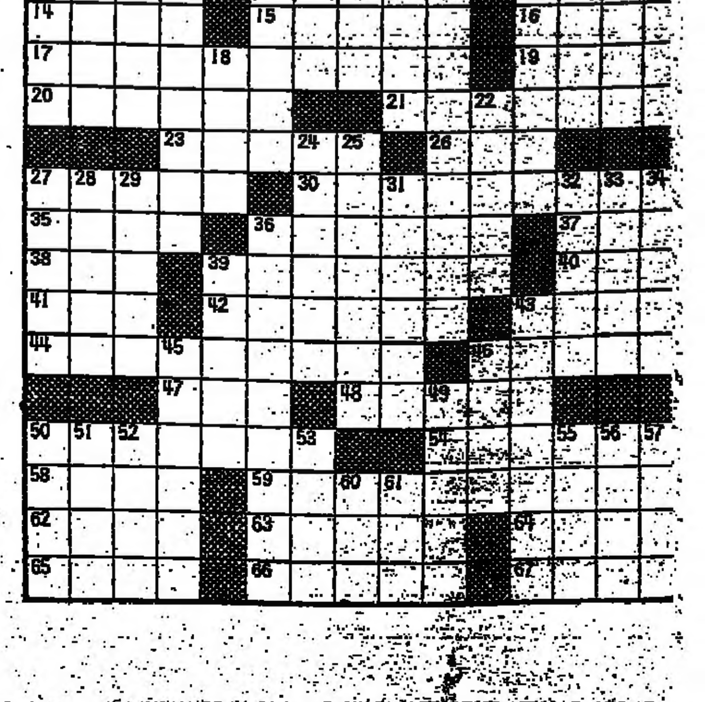
By Will

ACROSS

1 Electrical units
5 Fracas
10 Badly
14 Slangy suffix
15 Lovely maiden
16 Ancient temple
17 Resigned
19 Swing music
20 —— the tongue
21 Small iceboat
23 Fiasco
26 Grundy or Malaprop
27 Sheer fabric
30 Displeased
35 Have —— to grind
36 Layette item
37 Cuckoo
38 Bankroll
39 Pokeys
40 Suffix for idol or lion
41 Chemical ending
42 Tarsi
43 Show teeth
44 Where the Pribilofs are
46 Small springs
47 —— Plaines
48 Use a rink
50 Divisions
54 Open gallery
58 Pinza
59 Endangered
62 White House name
63 Wrenches
64 Trick
65 Flag
66 Toast beginner
67 Goddess of hope

DOWN

1 Encyc. and dict.
2 Of an age
3 Viaud's pseudonym
4 Haranguer's prop
5 Loose dress
6 Lettuce
7 Routine
8 Edge of molding: Var.
9 Tonics
10 Not seriously
11 Café au ——
12 Tennis score
13 River of Belgium
18 Diving bird
22 Ospreys' cou
24 Quips
25 Badgers
27 Mogul V.I.P.
28 Meaningless
29 Consumers' champion
31 Shrill noise
32 Laissez ——
33 Open in a way
34 Property righ
36 Tin Pan Alley man
39 Bowlers' mi
43 Baubles: Var.
45 "—— Delight
46 Street sign
49 At —— (confused)
50 Egyptian king
51 Peter the Gre e.g.
52 Stereo must
53 Snick and ——
55 Hold
56 At rest
57 Votes for
60 Affect disagreeably
61 Before, in poe



15-Game String Ends

Penn St. Falls To Tennessee

…VILLE, Tenn., Dec. 5 — Penn State was un… and the nation's most …oring team but it com… many mistakes and ran …essee's excellent defense. The result was a 31-11 … the final day of the …ollege football season.

…s snapped Penn State's winning streak that be… a victory over Army …ason last year and in… victories this fall. Thus … major undefeated bowl …s cut to four. Penn State …as in the Cotton Bowl. …maining undefeated bowl … Alabama and Nebraska, …et in the Orange Bowl; … which plays Stanford …ose Bowl, and Toledo, … to face Richmond in …gerine Bowl.

…see, which finished the … 8-2, is also headed for …he Liberty on Monday …c. 20, against Arkansas.

…Majors, Tennessee's All-… safety, was spectacular. …ack kicks for a total of … and scored one touch-… a 44-yard punt return. … Walker, the captain and …backer, was the most … Tennessee defensive … he repeatedly put pres-… Penn State. He topped …rmance with a 48-yard …ion return for a touch-…ring the season the Vols … lose outside the South-… Conference. Their defeats … Alabama and Auburn, …e teams.

…n the first period, John …, the Penn State quar-… was about to pitch back … Mitchell, trailing wide, … was hit hard by Ken …, a Tennessee defensive …

…ll got the ball, but it …up and Conrad Graham, …back, picked it off in the … the Vols' 24-yard line. … then took off on a 76-…uchdown run and after … Hunt had kicked the ex-… the Vols took a 7-0 lead. … Alberto Vitiello kicked a …field goal for the Nittany …he Vols' Dave Allen in-…d Hufnagel's pass at the …

…cornerback returned the … yards and Tennessee … its second touchdown …ays later when Bill Rud-…e fullback, plunged 1 yard. …d in a deep hole after a …tch on a kickoff at the …State 5-yard line, when the …uld have been run out, … State punted on fourth …and Majors ran the ball …r a touchdown from the … made the halftime score … was all over then.

…e second half, Mitchell …he Penn State touchdown …ease his nation-leading … 29.

…oma 58, Oklahoma St. 14

…erback Jack Mildren ran … touchdowns, passed for … and running back Greg …rted for two more scores to pace No. 3 Oklahoma's 58-14 rout of Oklahoma State at Stillwater, Okla. The Sooners scored on nine of their 13 possessions.

Syracuse 14, Miami 0

Running back Roger Praetorius bulled for steady yardage including a 10-yard touchdown, to give Syracuse a 14-0 road victory over Miami (Fla.) and save coach Ben Schwartzwalder from his first losing season since 1949. Praetorius crashed around left end in the second quarter, carrying two Hurricanes with him, for a 7-0 lead, and Ron Page scored from seven yards out in the third period. The victory gave Syracuse a 5-5-1 won-lost-tied season record.

Nebraska 45, Hawaii 3

Quarterback Steve Tagge fired touchdown passes of 80, 32 and 17 yards and ran 12 yards for a fourth score as top-ranked Nebraska routed Hawaii, 45-3, at Honolulu. The Cornhuskers, bound for the Orange Bowl and a New Year's night confrontation with second-ranked Alabama in the showdown to decide the national championship, closed out their season with a 12-0 record that extended their undefeated streak to 31 games.

Nebraska scored a field goal and a touchdown in the first six minutes, then blitzed Hawaii minutes later on Tagge's 80-yard strike to tight end Jerry List. It was the longest scoring pass this year for the Huskers, champions of the Big Eight Conference.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES

Tennessee 31, Penn St. 11.
Oklahoma 58, Oklahoma St. 14.
Syracuse 14, Miami (Fla.) 0.
San Diego St. 44, N. Texas 23.
Nebraska 45, Hawaii 3.

Mineral Bowl

Bethany (Kan.) 17, Mo. Valley 14.

NAIA Div. Two Championship

Calif. Lutheran 30, Westminster (Pa.) 14.

Black Classic

East 19, West 10.

El Toro Bowl

Ariz. West. 28, Ellsworth (Iowa) 12.

'Sugared Water' Boxer Allegedly Used Stimulant

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 5 (UPI).—A World Boxing Council (WBC) official said yesterday he has proof Filipino boxer Erbito Salavarria, the world flyweight champion, took a prohibited drug during a title bout with Betulio Gonzalez of Venezuela last month.

Jose Sulaiman, WBC secretary-general, said Salavarria took an amphetamine during the bout and should be stripped of the title. He said he will recommend to the WBC executive committee at a Los Angeles meeting on Dec. 14 that the decision of Maracaibo boxing commissioner Heberto Gonzales be confirmed. The commissioner disqualified Salavarria although he had retained his title on a draw and declared the Venezuelan the winner.

Sulaiman said he had brought some of the water with him to Mexico, where it was analyzed by the chemical control laboratory, which did anti-doping tests during the 1968 Olympics.

"What first appeared to be sugared water turned out to be amphetamines," he said.

'Violent Reactions'

MARACAIBO, Venezuela, Dec. 5 (UPI).—A mouse injected with a liquid Salavarria is accused of drinking "showed violent reactions," according to a report by a Venezuelan toxologist.

Pedro Borregales, an expert called in to analyze the liquid, said the mouse he injected with the liquid "began breathing rapidly, showed great energy and speed and violent reactions, such as biting its tail."

…rt of Scotland …s in X-Country

…S, Dec. 5 (UPI).—Scot-…Ian Stewart today won …rnational La Croix cross-… race in Vanves park on …skirts of Paris. Stewart …r the lead at the halfway … the 8.3-kilometer race. …n Roelants of Belgium …cond, Frenchman Jean … was third and England's …gg finished fourth. Brit-… Bedford had a cold and … start.

…e News of Sports On Page 11

United Press International.

ABOVE IT ALL—Bernhard Russi of Switzerland jumps high en route to victory in opening World Cup men's event of season, a downhill at St. Moritz, Switzerland.

Browns Clinch in AFC Central

Patriots Rip Dolphins; Colts Win

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Rookie quarterback Jim Plunkett and favorite target Randy Vataha connected on a pair of touchdown passes today for a stunning 34-13 New England Patriot victory over the Miami Dolphins at Foxboro, Mass.

The Patriots, two-touchdown underdogs, shattered an eight-game Miami winning streak while winning for the fifth time in seven home games before a record crowd of 61,457.

Miami's loss, coupled with the Colts' victory over the Bills today, cut the Dolphins' lead in the American Conference's Eastern Division to one-half game over Baltimore.

Plunkett hit former Stanford teammate Vataha on scoring passes of 28 and 25 yards as the Patriots converted a pair of first-quarter fumbles by Hubie Ginn into a 10-point burst and exploded for a pair of third-period touchdowns to settle the upset.

Jim Nance scored another Patriot touchdown on a six-yard run while Larry Carwell choked off Miami's comeback hopes with a 53-yard pass-interception return for the final New England score.

Plunkett had 16 completions in 23 tries for 223 yards. Vataha had seven catches for 129 yards.

Colts 24, Bills 0

Sparked by the announcement that New England had upset Miami, second-place Baltimore ripped off three touchdowns and a field goal in the second half to blank Buffalo, 24-0, at Baltimore.

On the play after the Miami announcement, quarterback Johnny Unitas hit Eddie Hinton on a 22-yard pass and Norm Bulaich plunged in from the 1-yard line six plays later for the Colts' first touchdown. The next time they got the ball, the Colts covered 62 yards in six plays, ending with a Unitas pass to Ray Perkins in the end zone. The five-yard toss was Unitas's first scoring pass of the season.

Oilers 29, Steelers 3

The Houston defense intercepted three straight Terry Bradshaw passes in the first half and the Oilers turned them into points to defeat Pittsburgh, 29-3, and eliminate the Steelers from the American Football Conference Central Division race. It was the Oilers' second victory of the season, leaving them with a 2-9-1 won-lost-tied record. Pittsburgh dropped to 5-7. Cleveland, at 7-5 after winning today, has clinched the division title even if the Steelers tie because it has the best record in intra-division play.

Oiler safety John Charles intercepted his fourth and fifth passes of the season and defensive tackle Leo Brooks intercepted another in Bradshaw's frustrating first half.

Browns 31, Bengals 27

Leroy Kelly scampered for a four-yard touchdown with 1:48 remaining in the fourth period to give Cleveland a 31-27 victory over Cincinnati at Cleveland. Bill Nelsen completed 14 of 28 attempts for 244 yards and two touchdowns.

Falcons 24, Raiders 13

Rookie Tom Hayes dashed 60 yards with a fumble recovery for a touchdown and Atlanta, taking advantage of five Oakland turnovers, won, 24-13, at Atlanta.

The Falcons pounced on three fumbles and intercepted two Daryle Lamonica passes as the Raiders dropped their second game in a row going into their AFC showdown at Kansas City next week.

Eagles 23, Lions 20

Pete Liske threw a five-yard touchdown pass to Kent Kramer with one minute left and gave Philadelphia a stunning 23-20 victory over Detroit after the Lions had taken a 20-16 lead with a touchdown 53 seconds earlier.

The loss virtually destroyed the Lions's playoff hopes as their won-lost-tied record in the National Conference Central Division fell to 7-4-1. Philadelphia is 4-7-1 in the Eastern Division.

Detroit led, 20-16, after an 88-yard drive with 1:53 left in the final quarter capped by a five-yard run by quarterback Greg Landry. But the Eagles came back, driving in 53 seconds to the Detroit 5, from where Liske hit Kramer with the winning touchdown pass.

Redskins 23, Giants 7

Larry Brown scored two touchdowns, Curt Knight kicked three field goals and Washington grabbed five interceptions to defeat New York, 23-7, at Washington and remain in hot pursuit of a championship playoff spot. The Dallas Cowboys lead the Eastern Division of the NFC with a record of 9-3, a half-game ahead of the Redskins at 8-3-1.

Cowboys 52, Jets 10

IRVING, Texas, Dec. 5 (NYT).—Ike Thomas, a rookie from Bishop College in Dallas, ignited the Dallas Cowboys' 52-10 rout of the New York Jets with a 101-yard return of the opening kick-off for a touchdown yesterday. Dallas added three touchdowns by the 12-minute mark of the first quarter, two on 27-yard passes from Roger Staubach to Calvin Hill, to make the score 28-0. Joe Namath started at quarterback for New York, but was removed after the fourth Dallas score because coach Weeb Ewbank did not want to risk injury to his star in a hopeless situation. Namath threw five passes, completing one, a 20-yarder to Don Maynard, and had one picked off by Herb Adderley, which set up a touchdown.

In all, Staubach, the No. 1 passer in the National Football Conference and the starting quarterback in five straight Dallas victories, threw three touchdown passes, completing 10 of 15 tosses for 168 yards. Then Craig Morton relieved him and hit on four of six aerials for 75 yards, including a 20-yard scoring pass to Lance Alworth.

UCLA Rolls to 2d Victory And Maryland Follows Suit

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP).—Lefty Driesell took over the University of Maryland basketball coaching job with the intention of making the Terrapins into "The UCLA of the East." He may succeed.

The Terrapins set a school scoring record in routing George Washington, 117-96, last night in a college basketball contest.

Tom McMillen, the highly touted 6-foot-11 sophomore, poured in 35 points against George Washington on 14 of 16 field goal attempts and seven of nine free throws as the sixth-ranked Terrapins shattered their scoring record of 111 points, set last season against Miami, Fla.

UCLA, No. 1, crushed Iowa, 106-72, for their second victory in two games.

All of the other members of the top 10 won yesterday.

North Carolina, No. 2, downed Pitt, 90-75, Southern California, rated third, beat San Francisco, 102-82, fourth-ranked Marquette whipped Bowling Green, 84-64, and Ohio State, listed fifth, downed Oregon, 68-57.

Houston, No. 7, edged Tennessee, 67-65, eighth-rated Long Beach State subdued Nevada (Las Vegas), 83-72; Louisville, No. 9, overwhelmed Bellarmine, 116-58, and 10th-ranked Kentucky beat 14th-rated Kansas, 79-69.

Seven-foot Mark Cartwright, another of Driesell's recruits from two years ago, collected 18 points against George Washington.

Henry Bibby, the only senior starter back at UCLA, hit a career high of 32 points in leading the Bruins over Iowa.

In the Bruins' opener on Friday night, Bibby scored 26 points to lead a 105-49 rout of the Citadel. The 6-1 guard was supported by 6-11 sophomore center Bill Walton, who scored 19 points and grabbed 14 rebounds.

Robert McAdoo, a 6-9 sophomore, pumped in 27 points for North Carolina and got help from Denis Wuycik with 21 and George Karl with 20. Paul Westphal had 31 points, 13 assists and at least six steals in triggering USC's victory over San Francisco.

Despite Marquette's easy victory over Bowling Green, Warriors' coach Al McGuire said he didn't think his team deserved a No. 4 rating.

"We're going to eat a lot of humble pie this year," said McGuire after Bob Lackey's 21 points and Marcus Washington's 20 had paced the Warriors' attack.

Seven-foot Luke Witte's 21 points led Ohio State's scoring against Oregon, while Houston overcame a 28-point effort by Tennessee's Mike Edwards in edging the Volunteers.

Ed Ratleff, a 6-6 guard, spearheaded Long Beach State's offense with 33 points against Nevada (Las Vegas), while Louisville used a string of 30 consecutive points in overpowering Bellarmine.

Kentucky's triumph over Kansas was the Jayhawks' first home court loss in 29 games. Their last setback at Allen Fieldhouse was to Kansas State in the final game of the 1969 season. Jim Andrews sparked the Wildcats with 26 points.

…nith, Barthes Lead Tennis Round-Robin

…, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—…nith of Pasadena, Calif., …nchman Pierre Barthes …he lead in the Pepsi … Tennis Grand Prix at … of the second day.

…, this year's Grand-Prix …winner, had been expect-…n both his first matches, … performance of Barthes …g Czech Jan Kodes yes-…nd Yugoslav Zeljko Fra-… today was a surprise.

…lash between Smith and …ar's Grand-Prix winner, …ichey of Sarasota, Fla., … the expected tough …hich Smith won, 4-6, 6-3, …er saving three match …gainst him in the 10th … the final set.

…s maintained his unbeat-…rd in the round-robin …ent with a 7-5, 4-6, 6-3 … over Franulovic while in … third match, Kodes beat …rd American here, Davis …ayer Clark Graebner, of …rk, 7-6, 6-4.

Two Days Off

… seven players have two …f before the tournament …es on Wednesday, when … and Barthes meet.

…he first set today and half … second, Richey was in …ding form at the net …tting some fine passing … But then he appeared to …d with his first service …er going in with regularity he lost four straight games and the set, 6-2.

In the third set, Richey had two points for a break in the third game, but failed. In the ninth game, he hit a superb passing shot down the line to go ahead, 5-4, with his service to come.

He built up three match points in the 10th game, but his first service let him down again and Smith broke back. Smith finally broke through again in the 16th game.

Barthes, the French Open champion, surprised Kodes yesterday, 6-3, 6-4. He was not as impressive today against Franulovic, but triumphed by surviving three break points against him in the third game of the decisive third set. He then broke through in the fourth game.

Against Kodes, Graebner raced to a 4-2 lead in the first set before fading and losing the set on the first tie-breaker of the tournament. A double fault gave the Czech his break in the third game of the second set.

Yesterday, Smith overpowered Franulovic, 6-4, 6-4, and Romania's Ilie Nastase, runner-up to Smith on the Grand-Prix circuit, beat Richey, 5-7, 6-4, 8-6.

There were heated exchanges between Nastase, Richey and the umpire and at the end of the match, Richey stalked off the court, refusing to shake hands with his opponent.

Richey battled tenaciously and stormed to a 4-0 lead in the third set. He had two points for 5-0, but lost, and failed again when serving for the match at 5-3. That was his last chance.

NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
New York	16	4	4	36	112	57
Montreal	15	3	6	36	95	52
Boston	16	5	2	34	92	52
Toronto	9	8	8	26	63	74
Detroit	8	13	5	21	68	87
Vancouver	7	15	4	18	60	87
Buffalo	5	16	5	15	70	104

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Minnesota	13	4	3	30	75	29
Chicago	16	7	2	34	77	46
Pittsburgh	10	14	2	22	69	75
California	9	15	3	21	84	114
St. Louis	8	13	4	20	73	83
Philadelphia	7	12	5	19	51	73
Los Angeles	5	20	1	11	53	106

Friday's Result

California 2, Chicago 1 (Jarrett, Hicke; Maggs).

Saturday's Results

Pittsburgh 4, New York 2 (Hextall, Leiter, Schenkel, Pronovost; Gilbert 2). Penguins snap goalie Ed Giacomin's shutout string at Pittsburgh Civic Arena at 218 minutes.

Montreal 7, Vancouver 0 (Lemaire 3, Harper, Laperriere, Mahovlich, Lafleur). Canadien goalie Ken Dryden gets his third shutout of season.

Boston 5, Toronto 3 (Leach, Smith, Esposito, Bucyk, Walton; Henderson, Ullman, MacMillan).

Detroit 5, Los Angeles 1 (Libett, Volmer 2, Berenson, Stackhouse; Joyal).

St. Louis 5, Buffalo 1 (Sabourin 2, Unger, St. Marseille, B. Plager; Perrault).

Minnesota 3, Philadelphia 1 (Drouin 2, Oliver; Lesuk).

NBA Results

Friday's Results

Seattle 117, Baltimore 106 (Haywood 35, Kojis 18; Clark 37, Marin 32).

Detroit 113, Houston 112 (Walker 32, Komives, Lanier 18; Hayes 35, Newlin 20). Pistons snapped five-game losing streak.

Milwaukee 120, Cincinnati 82 (Dandridge 25, McGlocklin 19; Archibald 25, Jones 13).

Portland 115, Golden State 107 (Petrie 35, Wicks 31, Russell 28, Mullins 20).

Buffalo 91, Cleveland 90 (Kauffman 23, Hazzard, R. Smith 18; Beard, C. Davis 18, B. Smith 16). Braves won on Walt Hazzard's free throw with four seconds left, called on a technical foul because Cavaliers called time out with none left.

Los Angeles 131, Philadelphia 116 (McMillian 41, West 32; Greer 23, Cunningham 23). Lakers won 16th straight; Jim McMillian scored career high.

Chicago 122, New York 96 (Love 29, Weiss 20; Frazier 19; Barnett 17).

Saturday's Results

Milwaukee 108, Chicago 105 (Jabbar 41, Robertson 17; Walker 28, Love 27).

New York 130, Buffalo 90 (Frazier 25, Barnett 16; Chambers, R. Smith 13, Kauffman, E. Smith 12).

Phoenix 128, Golden State 92 (Haskins 27, Silas 26; Russell 20, Ellis 16).

Seattle 100, Cincinnati 98 (Haywood 25, Snyder 17, Archibald 27, Lacey, Fox 16). SuperSonics won on Barry Clemens's jumper and two free throws in last 13 seconds.

Atlanta 126, Philadelphia 109 (Hudson 30, Bellamy 27; Rule 18, Wohl 16).

Boston 117, Houston 107 (Havlicek 30, White 25; Hayes 28, Tomjanovich, Murphy 24).

ABA Results

Friday's Results

New York 134, Carolina 122 (Barry 37, Melchionni 32; McDaniels 34, Manning 23). Nets broke four-game losing streak.

Kentucky 105, Dallas 91 (Issel 34, Dampier 23; Freeman 34, S. Jones 15).

Virginia 128, Indiana 121 (Scott 37, Erving 28; Brown 34, Mount 25).

Memphis 117, Utah 114 (Warren 30, Ladner 18; Beaty 23, Robbins 20) (ov.).

Saturday's Results

Virginia 126, New York 124 (C. Scott 46, Erving 35; Barry 39, Melchionni 21). Squires triumphed as Jim Eakins hit five-foot jumper and foul shot with four seconds left.

Indiana 115, Carolina 108 (Daniels 27, Keller, Netolicky 21; McDaniels 30, Miller 20)

Kentucky 109, Denver 106 (Issel 21, Powell 26; Simpson 27, Roberts 20).

The Scoreboard

TENNIS — At Christchurch, New Zealand, Françoise Durr of France defeated Billie Jean King of Long Beach, Calif., 6-3, 6-0, in the final of a women's international tournament. Mrs. King and compatriot Rosemary Casals beat Miss Durr and Judy Dalton of Australia in the doubles final, 6-3, 9-8.

ICE HOCKEY—At Budapest, Hungary beat Austria, 3-1, in an international match.

RUGBY—At Madrid, Spain defeated Yugoslavia, 26-4.

Men's World Cup Starts

Russi Wins Downhill

By Bernard Kirsch

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland, Dec. 5 (IHT).—Bernhard Russi and his fellow Swiss skiers went too fast today to get a good look at their work and they went on to make the first men's World Cup race of the season a national triumph.

The opposition said the Swiss victory in the downhill was aided by "the home course" advantage and the Swiss agreed it didn't hurt.

"Of course, we had a psychological advantage," said Hans Jaeger, head coach of the men's team. "We've been here a long time, we trained here, we live here."

The Swiss also got to know the course because there was a shortage of workers to help stamp the course into a "packed" condition last week and the Swiss team volunteered to take off their skis for an hour or two each day and tramp, tramp, tramp. They showed an appreciation of their foot-work today by placing five men in the top 10.

Russi, an architectural draftsman, led the Swiss parade, though his victory was aided by an imperfection in the course. He had nothing to do with that.

The 23-year-old from Andermatt travelled the 2,980-meter course (about 1 7/8 miles) in 1 minute 59.93 seconds to finish five one-hundredths of a second ahead of Austria's Heini Messner.

The Competition

Russi, who won the 1970 world downhill championship and last year won the World Cup downhill title, said yesterday he knew Messner would be the competition. He said that if he got the best time of the early starters, he wouldn't say anything until Messner finished his run. Messner, 31, is called "the perennial fourth-place finisher," and he finished second to Jean-Claude Killy in the first World Cup, in 1966. Last year, though, age showed and he wound up 23d.

Messner started 22d today, 15 places after Russi. The course was still fast and Messner's time at the halfway mark was 1:13.55. Russi's time there had been 1:13.20.

Starting the second half of the race, Messner's right ski found a hole on the course made by his countryman, Kurt Engstler, who started just ahead of Messner and fell.

Messner's right leg went off the ground and he was lucky not to fall, but at the same time unlucky enough to have lost the race on that acrobatic move.

Messner's second-place finish, though, broke up a Swiss sweep of the first four places as Walter Tresch came third and Michel Daetwyler was fourth.

René Berthod finished eighth and Jean-Daniel Daetwyler—Michel's brother—was 10th as they too were cheered noisily across the finish line by a happy crowd of 8,000—an extremely large turnout for a ski race.

Karl Schranz of Austria, "the sentimental favorite" for many, finished fifth, more than a second behind Russi, and once again several skiers said Schranz, at 33, is too old. Schranz, who accepts the appellation "l'ancien" (the old man) with a smile, said he wasn't entirely happy with today's result but it was, he reasoned, only the start of a very long season which he hopes will lead to his first Olympic medal ever, in Sapporo, Japan, in February.

And anyway, he said, "The Swiss have been training here a long time."

Later, Hanspeter Rohr, now the head coach of the U.S. men's team and formerly a member of the Swiss squad, said, "The Swiss win anywhere in the downhill." Last year, they took four of the seven downhill events—with Tresch and Jean-Daniel Daetwyler winning once each and Russi taking two.

Russi also captured a giant slalom last year and some over-enthused persons in the ski world called Russi "the next Killy."

Coach Jaeger isn't sure of Russi's ability in the slalom and said, "We'll have to wait and see."

Most members of the French team didn't say anything today. They were too stunned as they failed to place a skier in the top 10 and French skier Alain Penz said he couldn't remember the last time that happened to the French men. The best French finish was an 11th by Bernard Orcel, while Henri Duvillard, one of the favorites for the World Cup, came in 13th.

Gustavo Thoeni of Italy, the defending cup champion, finished 14th, which was a good start for him. Last year, Thoeni was a consistent downhill loser until the end of the season when he placed third for his only points in this event. He'll come on once the slalom and giant slalom events take place.

The U.S. team also failed to place in the top 10 although Bob Cochran of Richmond, Vt., put on a courageous performance to finish 12th.

Cochran took a fall on Friday and redamaged some ligaments. After taking a practice run yesterday, a doctor travelling with the U.S. team said, "You're all guts."

Other U.S. finishers today were: Mike Lafferty, Eugene, Ore., 21st; David Currier, Madison, N.H., 23d; Hank Kashiwa, Old Forge, N.Y., 24th, and Eric Poulsen, Olympic Valley, Calif., 31st. Rudd Pyles of Frisco, Colo., and Paul Crews of Anchorage, Alaska, fell.

Men's Downhill

LEADING FINISHERS

1. Bernhard Russi, Switz.	1:53.93
2. Heini Messner, Austria	1:53.98
3. Walter Tresch, Switz.	1:54.63
4. Michel Daetwyler, Switz.	1:55.19
5. Karl Schranz, Austria	1:55.28
6. Josef Loidl, Austria	1:55.34
7. Franz Vogler, W. Ger.	1:55.52
8. Rene Berthod, Switz.	1:55.77
9. Jim Hunter, Canada	1:55.91
10. J.-D. Daetwyler Switz.	1:55.99

FIS Readies Plan

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland, Dec. 5 (IHT).—Marc Hodler, president of the Fédération Internationale de Ski, wasn't in town this week to make threats, but just to make it clear that his organization would not be caught off-guard by the International Olympic Committee.

The Swiss lawyer met with presidents of national Alpine skiing federations to draw up plans for a world championship, in case some skiers were barred from the Winter Olympics in Sapporo, Japan, in February. Hodler had this same sort of meeting last week in Goteborg, Sweden, and it was decided there that, if necessary, the Nordic championships would be held in Oslo, the Alpine in Pra Loup, France.

Hodler did not use any strong terms today about the IOC. It was believed that he was "playing it cool," hoping that the war of words between the two groups would come to an end.

J.-N. Augert Scores

LES MENUIRES, France, Dec. 5 (UPI).—Jean-Noël Augert of France today won the special slalom in the first meeting counting towards the World Cup "B" title.

Augert clocked an aggregate time of 106.67 seconds in the two heats to defeat André Bachleda of Poland, timed in 107.15. Eduardo Schmazl of Italy was third in 108.04, Max Rieger of West Germany fourth in 108.82, and Alfred Matt of Austria fifth in 108.85.

Pechtl Wins Giant Slalom

LES MENUIRES, France, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—Austrian Josef Pechtl won the first competition of the new European Ski Cup, held at this Savoy resort yesterday. Pechtl was timed in 3:33.74 over the 1,500-meter giant slalom course, with Josef Heckelmiller of West Germany second in 3:36.32.

Nicklaus, Dill Tied With 135; Trevino, 143, Playing Finale

By Lincoln A. Werden

ORLANDO, Fla., Dec. 5 (NYT).—Lee Trevino's bid for leading money-winning honors of the year will be settled here. Trevino declared today during the second round of the $150,000 Walt Disney World Open tourney that he would not continue competition next week in the pro tour's last event of the year, the $130,000 Bahamas Island Open.

Trevino is ahead of Jack Nicklaus, his principal challenger, by $15,874 and the result here could help Nicklaus's chances considerably. Nicklaus helped it along yesterday by posting a four-under-par 68 for a 36-hole total of 135. He tied with Terry Dill, the first-round leader, who had a 70 yesterday.

The first prize here is $30,000, second $17,000 and third $10,650. When Trevino disclosed he would forgo next week's play, he was out on the course at two-under-par with five holes to play. This was after Nicklaus had posted total.

"I called my wife last night," Trevino said in explanation, "and she said what are you trying to do. Your mother died this year, you've had an operation, you've played in 31 tournaments and you've won over $220,000 (his official earnings before this tournament were $229,551 and Nicklaus had $213,678). So what are you trying to prove? I thought it over and she's right. I want to get back to El Paso to be with her and the two kids. I'd like to play tournament golf every week, but I haven't been home much this year."

Trevino finished his round with a 73 and a total of 143, losing one stroke to par and five to Nicklaus. He also kept clear of the cut-off which appeared to be at 144.

Bert Yancey moved in on the heels of Nicklaus and Dill with a 68 for 136 over the Magnolia course at Disney World.

Arnold Palmer crept up, too, with a 66, after missing a short putt and was at 137. With him were Dwight Nevil, a rookie from San Antonio, Texas, Peter Butler, a former British Ryder Cup player, and Jim Ferriell of Indianapolis.

SECOND-ROUND LEADERS

Terry Dill	65-70—135
Jack Nicklaus	67-68—135
Bert Yancey	68-68—136
Frank Beard	69-68—137
Peter Butler	69-68—137
Jim Ferriel	69-68—137
Dwight Nevil	69-68—137
Arnold Palmer	71-66—137
Julius Boros	71-67—138
Dale Douglass	68-70—138
Dave Eichelberger	66-72—138
Grier Jones	68-70—138
Hugh Royer Jr.	68-70—138
Lanny Wadkins	70-68—138
Jim Weichers	67-71—138
George Knudson	71-68—139
Johnny Miller	69-70—139
John Schlee	70-69—139
Sam Snead	69-70—139

College Basketball Scores

SATURDAY

East

Seton Hall 81, Harvard 59.
Syracuse 91, Army 77.
Hofstra 58, LaSalle 56.
Penn 94, Navy 74.
Roanoke 75, Long Island 72.
St. John's (N.Y.) 98, Vanderbilt 81.
Lehigh 71, Gettysburg 60.
St. Francis (N.Y.) 85, Lemoyne 79.
Mass. 112, Vermont 65.
Providence 81, Brown 61.
CCNY 87, Adelphi 62.
Worcester Tech 68, Coast Guard 64.
Boston U. 103, Georgetown (D.C.) 93.
Rider 86, Bucknell 56.
Fordham 81, Fairfield 79.
North Carolina 90, Pitt 75.
Rutgers 92, Colgate 80.
Holy Cross 69, Temple 68.
Penn State 99, Cornell 75.
Connecticut 66, Yale 64.
Canisius 102, Cleveland St. 69.
Dickinson 81, Swarthmore 71.
Lafayette 89, Muhlenberg 71.
Rochester 91, St. Lawrence 79.
New Hamp. Col. 100, Hawthorne 90.
Brandeis 99, Bates 73.
Bowdoin 116, Tufts 103.
Union 105, Newark Engin. 54.
Del City. 59, N. E. Christian 32.
Phila. Textile 68, King's (Pa.) 62.
Pratt 78, Newark 74.
Maine (Port.) 121, Lyndon 90.
Bryant 85, St. Francis (Mass.) 77.
Siena 109, Clarkson 71.
Hartford 97, Alfred 62.
Brockport 137, New Paltz 49.
Glassboro St. 91, Newark St. 59.

South

West Va. 70, UC (Irvine) 66.
Florida St. 96, E. Kentucky 83.
Virginia Tech 63, Richmond 56.
Marshall 104, South Dakota 70.
Louisville 116, Bellarmine 58.
William & Mary 110, Furman 91.
Maryland 117, Geo. Wash. 96.
N.C. State 92, Georgia 81.
Mississippi 107, Ark. A&M 60.
Auburn 95, Athens 71.
Wake Forest 100, Rice 62.
Tulane 72, Wisconsin 70.
Virginia 86, Duke 77.
Davidson 70, Clemson 65.
Florida 118, South Fla. 87.
SW La. 105, W. Kentucky 84.
Memphis St. 84, Okla. St. 68.
Belmont Abbey 105, Carson-New. 97.
Monmouth 84, Howard 79.
Rand.-Macon 65, Western Md. 41.
Jackson St. 82, Tuskegee 79.
W. Car. 102, UNC (Asheville) 94.
S.C. St. 103, Benedict 94.
[illegible]
Atl. Christian 103, VMI 101 (ov.).
Campbell 90, Virginia St. 61.
Bethune-Cookman 93, St. Leo 88.
Fla. Southern 92, Valdosta St. 78.
Ga. Southern 85, Ark. St. 79.
Berea 107, Wilmington 88.
Ky. Wesleyan 99, Alcorn A&M 82.
Appal. St. 106, UNC (Wilm.) 67.

Midwest

Michigan 90, W. Michigan 69.
North. Mich. 103, Mich. Tech 80.
Purdue 94, West. Michigan 84.
Indiana 65, Miami (Ohio) 50.
N. Dakota 77, Minn. (Morris) 58.
Ohio State 68, Oregon 57.
Mich. St. 87, South Alabama 73.
Minnesota 72, Iowa State 58.
Indiana St. 80, SW Mo. St. 67.
Marquette 84, Bowling Green 64.
Kentucky 79, Kansas 69.
Illinois 70, Oklahoma 65.
So. Ill. 100, Wis. (Milw.) 75.
Northwestern 78, Ohio U. 65.
Villanova 83, Detroit 64.
Wichita St. 74, Nebraska 61.
Akron St. 53, Kent St. 39.
Notre Dame 81, Valparaiso 71.
Drake 87, Butler 77.
Baylor 86, Oklahoma City 82.
San Diego St. 83, N. Dakota St. 71.
Missouri 74, Arkansas 73.
St. Joseph's (Ind.) 98, Anderson 64.
Wis. (Green Bay) 81, St. Norbert 63.
Chicago 76, Northwest. (Wis.) 50.
Moravian 84, Washington 76.
DePauw 90, Centre (Ky.) 78.
Ball St. 97, Otterbein 76.
Oberlin 78, Heidelberg 67.
Cin. 85, Athletes in Action 80.
Muskingum 97, Ohio North. 83.
Ohio Wes. 85, John Carroll 83.
Franklin 85, Thomas More (Ky.) 80.
Wis. (Whitewater) 84, Wis. (Stout) 83.

Southwest

Texas 85, Alabama 83.
Texas Tech 91, S.D. St. 73.
Pan Am. 103, Tex. Lutheran 73.
Abilene Christ. 113, Angelo St. 69.
South. Methodist 110, Austin 69.
Hardin-Simmons 102, Dallas Bapt. 80.
S.F. Austin 118, Prairie View 107.
Ga. Southern 85, Ark. St. 79.
Texas A & I 89, Southwest. Tex., 87.
Texas A & M 91, NW La. 75.
West Texas 100, Tex. (Arlington) 84.
N. M. Highlands 80, West. N.M. 84.
Midwestern (Tex.) 80, Wiley 71.

Far West

Air Force 78, Colorado 77.
Utah 93, Utah St. 74.
USC 102, San Fran. U. 92.
UCLA 106, Iowa 72.
California 79, Arizona 76.
Ariz. St. 106, UC (Riverside) 87.
UC (Santa Barbara) 88, Samford 71.
N. Ariz. 88, Southern Colo. 83.
Adams St. 107, Santa Fe 77.
N. Colo 86, Ft. Lewis 82.
Central Wash. 73, St. Martin's 72.
Loyola (L.A.) 105, Quincy 71.
Humboldt St. 82, Nev. (Reno) 80.
Pomona 88, Occidental 83.
Long Beach St. 83, Nev. (Las Vegas) 72.
Portland St. 90, Idaho 67.
Montana Tech 114, Idaho Coll. 87.

FRIDAY

Albany St. 102, Paine 94.
Augustana, Ill. 71, Dubuque 58.
Baruch 92, New York Tech 83.
Blackburn, Ill. 104, Rockford, Ill. 78.
Brigham Young 78, Kansas St. 72.
Cal. Poly (SLO) 82, Pomona 62.
Capital U., Ohio 77, Brockport 64.
Central St. Okla. 106, Wylie 77.
Cheyney St. 100, Mount St. Mary's 50.
Coe 79, Carleton 62.
Colorado St. 96 Fullerton, Calif. 67.
Coppin St. 89, Johns Hopkins 88.
Cornell, Iowa 98, Knox 91.
Grambling 85, Xavier (No.O.) 83.
Creighton 101, Montana St. 78.
Defiance 109, Aurora 89.
E. Texas St. 84, Midwestern 78.
Eastern Ill. 90, Cent. Michigan 88.
Florida Southern 104, St. Leo 61.
Ft. Polk 107, Texas Coll. 99.
Fort Valley 115, Morris Brown 93.
George Fox 74, Whitman 70.
Hampton Inst. 108, Campbell 107 (ov.).
Hartford 102, Hamilton, N.Y. 85.
Hawaii 76, Oregon St. 73.
Houston Baptists 103, Austin 58.
Illinois St. 70, W. Illinois 58.
Illinois Wesleyan 99, DePauw 85.
Los Angeles St. 94, N.W. Missouri 54.
Middlebury 69, Union 58.
Monmouth 73, Grinnell 59.
Morehouse 103, Miles 75.
North Dakota 102, Chicago St. 75.
Oglethorpe 104, Georgia St. 81.
Oral Roberts 59, Cal. Poly, Pomona 69.
Penn State 72, Princeton 70.
Quinnipiac 79, Trenton 65.
R.I. 91, Bryant 74
R.P.I. 86, Scranton 67.
Sacramento St. 74, Occidental 60.
St. Bernard 79, Mississippi Col. 76.
St. Francis (Mass.) 80, Barrington 78.
St. Francis (N.Y.) 102, Pace 80.
St. Joseph's (Pa.) 61, Pacific 58.
San Diego St. 63, Nebraska 61.
San Fran. St. 68, U.S. Int. 65.
South Carolina St. 102, Claflin 87.
S.D. Tech 109, Yankton 79.
San Fran. 76, Stanford 67.

Observer

Fanchismo

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — Mike was a fan. He cared deeply about the hometown team in any sport that happened to be played by a team in his hometown in any given year.

Baker

When the hometown team won, Mike's digestion improved and he looked upon other people with fondness and good humor.

When the hometown team lost, Mike became depressed. His work suffered. He became surly towards his wife and kicked the cat. It was no lark being a fan at that time because of the great mobility which had become characteristic of the sports industry. Players were bought and sold or traded like horses, sometimes singly or in small lots, but increasingly in Mike's time, in large herds.

One day Mike was badly shaken when he went to the baseball park and found that the whole hometown team had just been sold to a shopping mall in Texas. It was almost, but not quite, the worst baseball team in America, and, therefore, in the world.

As a good fan, Mike did not mind that. Ever since the team had acquired Kip Bimbelhoff the year before, in a trade for a lawn mower and an eight-year-old mare, Mike felt that the team was "building."

* * *

He had had the same feeling about the team every year since 1937, the last year in which the hometown team had finished higher than 15th place. "If we can come up with three 20-game winners, a first baseman who can hit .240, a good double-play combination around second base and a decent catcher to go with Kip Bimbelhoff," he told his wife, "we could be in contention next year."

Upon hearing that the whole team had been sold into Texas, Mike's fan mettle temporarily failed. "Baseball," he roared through tears of rage, "is a racket run by moneygrubbing con men who exploit suckers like me."

"And what's more," said another enraged fan, "Kip Bimbelhoff was just another bum who couldn't hit the curve ball."

This remark brought Mike back from the brink of sanity. "You can't say that about Kip Bimbelhoff," he objected. "Kip Bimbelhoff really loved this hometown."

With his fanhood intact, Mike turned to the hometown football team. It had won only two games since the Truman administration. This dismal record was blamed on the terrible Herman Piano, coach of the relentlessly victorious Medicine Hat Back Breakers.

* * *

Whenever Mike's hometown football team approached a level of competence that threatened to win it a victory, its schedule brought it into demoralizing conflict with the Piano-coached Back Breakers, and it was crushed for the rest of the year in spirit and body.

Mike hated Herman Piano. He wrote letters to the authorities urging that Herman Piano be removed from football for foul character and bad sportsmanship.

Then, one year, Mike's hometown football team announced that it had hired coach Herman Piano from the Back Breakers. Mike was ecstatic. He wrote letters to the editor stating that Herman Piano was the greatest football coach since Bernie Bierman and the greatest spiritual force for manly goodness since the founding of the YMCA.

Under the shrewd Piano eye, Mike told his wife, the wonderful hometown team players he had cheered for so many years—Steve Sapparoonian, B.D. Higglesworthovich, Merton Mims and Bruno ("The Beast") Peruna—would become the terrors of the league.

Being a fan, of course, Mike did not wince when Herman Piano immediately traded Sapparoonian, Higglesworthovich and Mims to the Chicago police force and sold Bruno Peruna to a soap factory.

* * *

The following week Herman Piano imported the eight players Mike had always hated most from the Medicine Hat Back Breakers. They were Marley, Cotts, Wye, Utz, Surd, Uncas, Goering and O'Tolstoy.

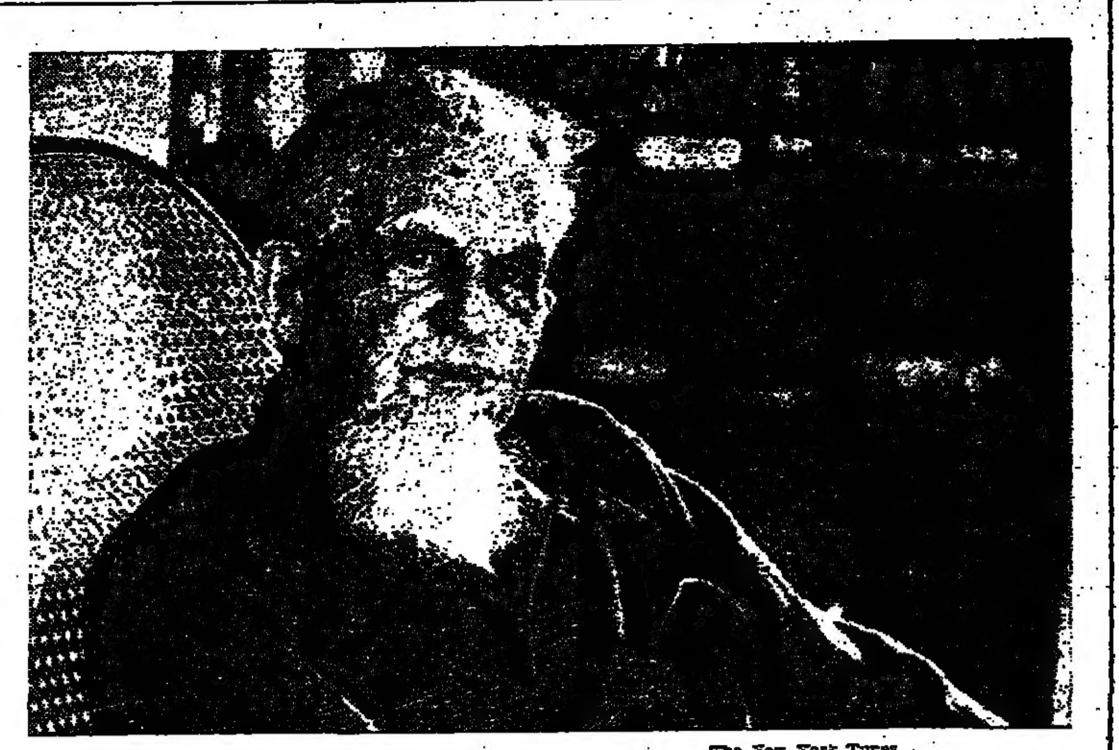
"With players like Marley, Cotts, Wye, Utz, Surd, Uncas, Goering and O'Tolstoy on your hometown team," Mike told his wife, "you feel terrific all over just knowing you come from this hometown."

The following week Herman Piano traded all of the remaining hometown team for a set of used goalposts and 100 pounds of sideline paint and brought in 32 players from 21 other cities, none of which was located closer than 800 miles to Mike's hometown.

That week the hometown team won its first game since the Korean war. Mike kissed the cat and took his wife to dinner. "It's great to be part of a city that can produce a winner," he told his wife.

Rex Stout's Reasons for Living a Few More Years

By Israel Shenker


The New York Times

Rex Stout at home just over the border from New York.

DANBURY, Conn., (NYT).—Rex Stout, the creator of Nero Wolfe, that imperiously cunning and outsize fictional detective who solves the most intricate crimes without stirring from his chair or endangering the pleasures of palate and intellect, was 85 last Wednesday.

Mr. Stout lives in a sprawling green house on a low country hill here, and birthday wishes poured in.

The mailbox stands in New York State, but Mr. Stout was careful to build his house across the border in Connecticut. "It was 1930 and I didn't want Hamilton Fish as my representative," he explained. "So what did I get? Clare Boothe Luce."

With those three words of one syllable, the wispy-bearded militant Quaker author who has fought many a public battle—against isolationism, against a soft peace for Germany, in favor of world government—made displeasure plain.

"One trouble with living beyond your deserved number of years is that there's always some reason to live another year," he said, "and I'd like to live another year so that Nixon won't be President. If he's re-elected I'll have to live another four years."

Mr. Stout began fussing with creation at the age of 4, when he read the Bible through, and at 15 he sold a 34-line poem to the magazine Smart Set. By 1933 he had written five novels and had learned two things: "I was a storyteller and I was not a great writer."

"It seemed apparent to me that writers of the first rank get themselves involved in the difficulties of the people they write about. It was obvious in a paragraph the way Dostoevski felt about Raskolnikov, or the way Tolstoi felt about Natasha, and their feeling was of a degree that I wouldn't get."

Mr. Stout spoke of characters as made-up or created. Made-up characters are lifelike and adorn the page; created characters live and haunt the memory.

"In Thomas Mann's 'Buddenbrooks' there are four or five really created characters," said Mr. Stout, "and in 'The Magic Mountain' there isn't one. Tarzan was created and so was Scarlett O'Hara. It has nothing to do with the level of literature."

"Dickens couldn't introduce a character without going to the mirror and making faces," he added. "That was a man who may have been interested in ideas, but people was what he was excited about."

Mr. Stout went on: "I will not read the writing of a man like Malamud—a man interested in problems who pretends he's interested in people. Philip Roth's another who's interested in sociology instead of people, and it's too bad, because they're both pretty good at words.

"Take Updike. He's such a good writer, he knows how to put words together. But he couldn't think up a new character to write about. He just got a new idea for a problem.

"You can always be fairly sure you don't want to read a story with a title that's pretentious. That word 'Redux' [in 'Rabbit Redux'] gives poor Updike away completely. If he wanted to use 'Rabbit' again, OK, because that's the name of a person. But he had to get a word in it to fancy it up."

Mr. Stout has his own favorite. "When you're with E.B. White you're with the best American writer," he said, "not in the sense that he's written great things, but he understands the fitness of words—and which go together. He never makes a mistake."

He has his own ranking also for mystery story writers: "Simenon has written some damn good ones, but he's also written some damn lousy ones. Ross Macdonald is a hell of a good storyteller, but I wish he'd quit telling the same story over and over again.

"I'd put Josephine Tey, an Englishwoman who died about 10 years ago, just after Dashiell Hammett, who was the best American detective story writer, not counting Poe, who started the whole thing.

"In 'The Glass Key' Dash Hammett did the thing Hemingway tried to do in every book he ever wrote, and a better job of it—establishing the essential manliness of a hero by telling a story about him, what he did and what he said and how he handled a situation."

Mr. Stout has written about 55 books, and he has no regrets about not having written more. "A lot of writers pretend they're desperate because they haven't accomplished more, but I just don't believe them," he said. "If you're able to use a pen you don't have to be sorry you can't write more—you just write more."

His last book, "Death of a Dude," came out in 1969, and he is stuck midway through another book.

Writing books pleases him on two counts. "They have been popular enough so that I didn't have any difficulty for 40 years making a nice living from it," he said. "That should be the fundamental concern of any healthy man."

The second satisfaction comes from readers' letters: "My God you love to get them, and good Lord you hate to answer them."

Age has given him what he calls "a mealy self-satisfaction when you compare what you've done with what other people have done." But he also considers himself a failure because of his "inability to be concerned about things not close at hand."

He went on: "It's much easier for me to excuse myself for not being concerned about somebody else's problems because I have a right to be dead now anyway.

"I haven't got any hatred for my fellow men, except about their handling of death. How pleasant it would be—at 62 or 70 or 75—if a man with a healthy attitude toward life and his own death could arrange a really pleasant end.

"I'm 85 now, and I could have such a pleasant time deciding on the day and the arrangements for my own quitting, but the feeling of moral turpitude is so strong that my wife and daughters won't allow me to be happy. It annoys me that I'm not allowed to do a thing that would give me so much pleasure and so much satisfaction."

PEOPLE: So Much For Modern Music

AP

PARADISE REGAINED — Actress Gloria Swanson holds a bird-of-paradise fan behind her head while posing at the annual winter Ball of the Nine O'Clocks in New York's Plaza Hotel. The fan is from one of the movies she made in the 1920s.

An open-end round-table discussion on modern music ended abruptly Friday night in Cologne, West Germany, when one of the participants pulled a hatchet out of his coat pocket and began chopping the table to splinters. The discussion, televised live on West Germany's Channel 3, began to heat up when Rolf-Ulrich Kaiser, a music producer, and Nickel Pallat, a long-haired Berlin pop musician, debated with increasing rancor the relative merits of pop and "other" music. No report as to the finer points of the learned discussion was immediately available, but apparently it was enough to make Pallat blow his cool. Out came the hatchet, down went the mikes, and as the channel did a quick fade-out, the musician was hard at work reducing the round table to firewood. In a sequel Saturday, an unidentified druggist from a nearby town, indisputably an admirer of pop, called the *station and offered to pay for* the damage.

* * *

The marriage of Che Mah Binte Tahir to Lebai Ahmad bin Haji Said didn't even last through the honeymoon, but Ahmad, admitting the dissolution of the union Saturday in Penang, Malaysia, only shrugged. He'd been through it before—having married no fewer than 78 different women—and was philosophically seeking No. 79, with no hard feelings. Ahmad, a witchdoctor born 100 years ago, had announced last Thursday that he had wed Che on Nov. 22. Two days later, Che, 42, announced their divorce, pending registration of the break-up with the local imam, and the return by Che of the $6.60 marriage fee and a dowry worth about $28. Tough bananas, said Ahmad to inquiring reporters: 75 of his previous 77 marriages had lasted less than three years, so why get exercised over another little falling-out? "In fact," he added, "73 of the 75 ended in divorce on the second day, while two others lasted three days." All the divorces, he insisted, were the faults of his ex-wives.

* * *

CONFIRMED: Goodwill Zwelinthini, 23, as King of the Zulus Saturday in a ceremony at Nongoma, Zululand, that blended ancient tribal rites with Western hoopla. The Paramount Chief of 3.4 million Zulus, whose title was officially sanctioned Friday by white authorities in Pretoria, South Africa, watched a parade of Zulu Boy Scouts and drum majorettes stepping out to music from the Department of Prisons band, then witnessed the ceremonial slaughter of a black bull by Zulu warriors from the Royal Regiment. MARRIED: British pop singer Mary Hopkin, 21, protégée of the Beatles, and American record producer Tony Visconti, 26. The ceremony took place in New York two weeks ago, Mary revealed yesterday. ELECTED: Blue-eyed brunette Colleen Fitzpatrick, 16, of Columbus, Ohio, as Miss Teen-Age America, in Fort Worth, Texas, a title worth a $10,000 scholarship, 100 shares of stocks and a minimum of $5,000 from public appearances.

* * *

Charged with causing bodily harm and fined £100 over the weekend was John Davies, 41, an equestrian whose stamping grounds were the front lawns of Windmill Street, Denton, England. Davies, who told the judge that he rode the lawns rather than rougher trails because "it's a bit softer on the hooves," was accosted by Mrs. Patricia Street and her mother-in-law, who objected to his using their lawn for a mini-rodeo. Davies saw red, and took his riding crop to the ladies, who fled indoors. Davies followed in hot pursuit, only stopping when his mount got stuck in the front door. A policeman was summoned, to whom Davies protested, pointing to the manure on Mrs. Street's lawn: "If it had been done on your lawn you'd be glad. It's good for the roses."

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EXPERIENCED MARKETING MANAGER, 39, on international Staff major company based in Paris, wishes to settle in Spain. Box 28.416, Herald, Paris.

AMERICAN, 27, MA literature, seeks job in communications or public relations in Paris. 222-73-46.

MULTILINGUAL SALES GIRL, fashion background, seeks post Paris with possibility to become BUYER. Box 22.804, Herald, Paris.

AMBITIOUS GIRL, 29, BILINGUAL French-English, law degree, excellent appearance, 3 years N.Y. Guide U.N. & Salesgirl Cartier, free now Paris for dynamic post, will travel/relocate. Box 22.832, Herald, Paris.

YOUNG FRENCHMAN, fluent English, some bookkeeping, free now, can travel. Box 22.821, Herald, Paris.

SECRETARY / BOOKKEEPER, bilingual French-English, experienced U.S.A., (no shorthand), free now. Delcroix, 4 Rue Juge, Paris-15e.

LAWYER, Australian, free now Paris any field. Box 22.814, Herald, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DUTCH NURSE, 25, living Paris, speaking French, English, German, drivers license, good appearance, seeks commercial or private post. Box 78,475, Herald, Paris.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

FRENCH GIRL, English speaking, free January, seeks au-pair job in U.S.A. Write to: C. DELMAS, 11 Allée du Haut du Parc, 78, AUBERGENVILLE. Tel.: 958-75-72.

AU-PAIRS, mother's helps, nannies for Europe. Baxter's Agency, Peterborough, England. T.: 62765.

HELP WANTED

AMERICAN FAMILY in Miami, Florida, needs young lady who drives to live-in. Two children, ages 5 1/2 & 7. Other help. Own air-conditioned room with color television. Must pay own transportation. Send references, photograph to: Mrs. Scott Tinter, 45 Morningside Drive, Coral Gables, Florida 33133.

GOVERNESS for 3 boys, 3-5-8, speaking English or French, in Paris. Own room. Good conditions. Other help. Tel.: 553-86-88.

PROFESSIONAL LAUNDRESS, "Lingère" American family, 5 children, 5 days, 4 hours. Starting beginning Jan. Paris: 553-05-11.

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American Express Card No. ____ Expiration Date ____

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Please allow 4-6 days for your ad to appear. 6-12-71

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